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APRIL, 1940

# WAR AIMS AND PEACE PLANS

By

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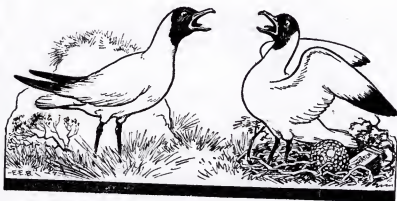
# Don't be a Gull!

WRITTEN FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT LOTS MORE WAR  
AND FOR THOSE  
WHO DON'T

by  
ONE OF THE LATTER

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1. World war 1939 - - (Peace)

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### STATEMENT OF POLITICAL PROPOSITIONS

which underlie a Just and Durable Peace  
and which the United States ought now  
to accept for itself and begin forthwith  
to realize in cooperation with others.

Formulated by  
The Commission to Study the Bases of a Just  
and Durable Peace instituted by the Federal  
Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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#5

*World war, 1939-1945 - Peace.*

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By H. V. <sup>✓</sup>MERCER, D. C. L.  
FOSHAY TOWER  
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

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#7  
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והיה מעשה הצדקה שלום

A STATEMENT  
*from the*  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
*on*  
Judaism and A Just and  
Enduring Peace  
*under the auspices of the*  
Commission on Justice and Peace  
*of the*  
Central Conference of American Rabbis

JUDAISM AND A JUST AND ENDURING PEACE  
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION  
I. THE RELIGIOUS BASIS  
II. THE INTERFAITH BASIS  
III. THE POLITICAL BASIS  
IV. THE ECONOMIC BASIS  
V. THE RACIAL BASIS  
VI. JEWISH POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

✓  
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December 21-24, 1942

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CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATION

---

The Paris Conference on Reparation, which has met from 9 November 1945 to 21 December 1945, recommends that the Governments represented at the Conference should sign in Paris as soon as possible an Agreement on Reparation from Germany, on the Establishment of an Inter-Allied Reparation Agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold in the terms set forth below.

°  
°   °  
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# THE SPIRIT OF RECONSTRUCTION

by James S. Perkins

THE BETTER  
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## OUR STAKE IN THE PEACE

WILLIAM E. WICKENDEN

President, Case School of Applied Science  
Cleveland, Ohio

Address delivered at the Fifty-ninth Annual Dinner of  
The Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, Inc.,  
at New Haven, Conn., March 23, 1943.

Quotation permitted provided proper credit is given  
author, and that name and date of  
source are quoted.

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, INC.  
P. O. Box 235, New Haven, Conn.

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# 13

# CONFERENCE

*between*

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War

*and the*

# COUNCIL OF BISHOPS

of the Methodist Church

February 23, 1943

*Printed privately*

X-D825

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Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom

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Order from the National Literature Department  
Women's International League  
1924 Chestnut Street  
Phila., 3, Pa.

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B. BELGIUM

BELGIAN COMMISSION FOR THE  
STUDY OF POST-WAR PROBLEMS

DOC, S4/12  
4 Novembre, 1941.

BELGIAN REQUIREMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, IN:

- |                 |     |   |  |
|-----------------|-----|---|--|
| <u>Part ONE</u> | I   | - | VITAMINS,  |
|                 | II  | - | DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, as well as chemicals for preparing them, or medicinal plants, part of plants or plant derivatives, |
| <u>Part TWO</u> | III | - | HOSPITAL SUPPLIES,   |
|                 | IV  | - | RESTORATIVES,  |
|                 | V   | - | SERUMS, VACCINS, etc.  |

GENERAL REMARKS

Population before the war (roughly):-

0 to 6 months of age	70.000
6 months to 2 years of age	200.000
2 to 14 years of age	1.490.000
14 to 24 " " "	1.440.000
24 to 70 " " "	4.750.000
over 70 " " "	350.000
Total	<u>8.300.000</u>

There were about 130.000 pregnant women over four months pregnancy and nursing mothers before the war broke out.

There are 2.500 pharmaceutical chemists established in Belgian drugshops. This figure helped us to establish Belgian requirements, not because it was anticipated that these drugshops should all be re-equipped at the same time and from the start, but because an average estimate for these shops gives us some indication of what the requirements were before the war.

The present list gives only a preliminary estimate subject to alterations. It has been set up by Prof. Dr.E.J. BIGWOOD on the sole basis of medical requirements, taking into account the present state of health of the population in occupied Belgium as well as the economic situation. Availability of the material and its cost have been disregarded and will have to be considered ultimately.

This list has, therefore, not to be considered as an engagement or as a purchase order.

X-D 826

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Enclosure No. 3 to despatch No. 10951 of August 10,  
1942 from the Embassy at London, England

SUMMARY OF ALLIED REQUIREMENTS OF FOODSTUFFS, FATS & TOBACCO

FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER THE END OF WAR

(Figures in brackets are the requirements for the first 2 months after the end of war)

All figures are in thousand metric tons unless otherwise stated

	Live Animals	Meat	Dried or condensed milk (in terms of condensed	Butter	Cheese	Fresh eggs	Flour	Throat Spelt & Meslin	Rice	Maize	Other Cereals	Throat Flour	Citronus Fruit	Dried Fruit
BELGIO LUXEMBOURG	A 13.2 (A 4.5)	A 75 B 37 (A 25) (B 13)	A 60 (A 20)	A 20 (A 7)	A 36 (A 12)	A 11 B 4 (A 4) (B 1)	A 10.5 B 19.5 (A 3.5) (B 6.5)	A 700 A 230 (A 200) (A 80)	C 26 (C 9)	A 360 (A 120)	A 236 or 443 C 23.6 (A 7.2)	A 51.5 (A 50.5)	A 48 (A 16)	A 3.5 B 3.5 (A 1.5) (B 1.5)
		A 128 (A 50)	A 74 (A 27)	Soo under Oils & Fats, P. 2	A 25 B 10 (A 10)	A 9.5 B 5 (A 3.5)	A 13 B 5 (A 1)	A 175.5 B 242.5 (A 58.5) (B 30.8)	A 1/2 20 B 5 (A 15)	A 30 (e) (A 10) (e)	A 115.5 B 222.2 (A 38.5) (B 74)	A 21 (A 3.5)	C 11.9 (C 4)	C 0.7 (C 2.5)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		A 110 B 215 C 40	A 67	A 35	A 37 B 15 C 15	-	A 55 B 55	A 600	B 125 C 175	A 350	A 200 A 250	A 250	A 33.5 B 33 C 46	B 110 C 3.5
		(A 38) (B 72) (C 15)	(A 67)	(A 11.7)	(A 12) (B 5) (C 5)		(A 18) (B 18)	(A 200)	(B 40) (C 60)	(A 117)	(A 67)	(A 250) (B 11)	(A 11.2) (B 11) (C 15.5)	(B 37)
FRANCE		A 76.5 (A 32.6)	A 97 (A 42)	A 5	A 39	A 23.3 (A 10)	A 14 (A 6)	A 500 or 600 (A 200)	A 223.5 (A 10)	A 115 or 140 (A 38) (or 45)	A 137.5 or 165 (A 45) (or 55)	-	-	-

R-D 826 #16  
A4

Dear Mr. Lutz:

At a meeting of the United States and British representatives on October 24th, the British representative suggested a proposal that a sub-committee be appointed of 15 members, 10 from the U.S. and 5 from the U.K., to study the problem of displaced persons. The British representative stated that a meeting should take place shortly after the representatives of the countries most interested, in order that the scope and nature of the problem should be considered.

You indicated at the meeting that Czechoslovakia was one of the countries most interested and I therefore write to say that it is convenient to you the proposed meeting should take place on Wednesday, 11th November at 3.30 p.m. in Room 2004 in Warley Building.

I suggest that the first item of the meeting will be to decide the type of information which will be needed, the form in which it can be provided, and the extent to which it will be available while hostilities are still in progress.

I enclose for your consideration and for discussion at the meeting: (a) a general statement of the information relevant to a study of the location of displaced persons; (b) a list of countries covering information as to the numbers of different categories of displaced persons; (c) a tentative list of terms, particularly those referring to the categories of displaced persons referred to above.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) T. M. Gwynn

His Excellency Mr. J. Lutz, (Czechoslovakia)

Letter also sent to Mr. Klenke (U.S. Embassy)  
 Mr. J. Lutz (U.S. Embassy)  
 Mr. J. Lutz (U.S. Embassy)  
 Mr. J. Lutz (U.S. Embassy)

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#17

X-D 826

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#18

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

1) Technical Advisory Committee on Nutrition:

To examine the estimates of food requirements submitted to the Inter-Allied Committee and to advise on the appropriateness of these estimates from the nutritional standpoint and to consider and advise on other specific questions concerning the nutritional problems involved in relief during the immediate post-war period, as may be referred to it by the Inter-Allied Committee.

2) Technical Advisory Medical Committee:

To examine and advise on the schedules of requirements of medical supplies submitted to the Inter-Allied Committee, to consider and make recommendations in regard to the organization and co-ordination of medical services during the relief period and to advise on the personnel required.

3) Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport

To examine and advise on the measures that will be required to restore inland transport and storage facilities in Europe after the war (including dock and harbour facilities, inland waterways, road and rail transport and civil air services) and to recommend what provision should be made in the estimates of requirements for the purpose.

October 13, 1942

X-D 826

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#19

IAC(42)  
4th Meeting

INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEE

8

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Draft Minutes of Fourth Meeting held at 5 Richmond  
Terrace, Whitehall, on Tuesday, October 20th, 1942.

PRESENT:

SIR F. LEITH-ROSS (In the Chair)

Belgium:

Baron Boel  
Monsieur Van Langenhove  
Monsieur J. Rens

Norway:

Mr. C. F. Smith  
Mr. J. G. Raeder  
Mr. Aa. Ordning

Czechoslovakia:

Dr. E. Outrata  
Mr. K. Brumlik  
Dr. Josef Friedmann

Poland:

Dr. T. Lychowski  
Mr. T. Zamoyski

U.S.A.

Mr. Alan N. Steyne

French National Committee:

Monsieur H. Alphand  
Monsieur A. Morhange

Yugoslavia:

Dr. R. Bicanic  
Monsieur D. Lazarevic

Greece:

Dr. K. Varvareassos  
Mr. P.A. Papaligouras  
Miss R. Zefiriou

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High Commissioners' Offices:

for South Africa Mr. D.B. Sole  
for New Zealand Mr. R.M. Campbell  
for India Sir M. Azizul Huque

Luxembourg:

Monsieur V. Bodson  
Monsieur A. Clasen

China: (as observer) Dr. P.W. Kuo

Netherlands:

Mr. A. Lamping  
Mr. P.J. Moeton  
Mr. C. Eyzenraam

International Labour Office:

(as observer) Mr. M.R.K.  
Burge.

Secretary: Mr. H.E. Caustin

Also Present:

Sir John Russell

Chairman: Technical Advisory  
Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Dudley Ward) Board of  
Mr. J.H. Gorvin) Trade:

Mr. H.B. Ronald

Foreign Office

Miss M. Digby ) Relief  
Section

Mr. E.F.M. Durbin

Cabinet Secretariat

Mrs. Stowell )

PRESENT:

SIR F. LEITH-ROSS (In The Chair)

Belgium

Monsieur C. Gutt  
Baron Boel  
Monsieur J. Rens

Norway

Mr. A. Frihagen  
Mr. C.F. Smith  
Mr. K. Evang

Czechoslovakia

Mr. F. Vondrich  
Mr. K. Brumlik  
Dr. J. Friedmann  
Dr. Machacek  
Captain Kriz  
Dr. Skladal

Poland

Dr. H. Strasburger  
Dr. T. Lychowski  
Mr. T. Zamoycki

U.S.A.

Mr. Alan N. Steyne

French National Committee

Monsieur H. Alphand  
Monsieur A. Morhange

Yugoslavia

Monsieur J. Sutej  
Monsieur D. Lazarevic  
Dr. R. Bicanic  
Monsieur Bobitch

Greece

Dr. K. Varvaressos  
Mr. P.A. Papaligouras  
Mr. A. Manouelides

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" South Africa	Mr. D.B. Sole
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" New Zealand	Mr. N.S. McClumpha
" " "	Mr. R. M. Campbell
" India	Sir M. Azizul Huque

Luxembourg

Monsieur A. Clasen

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Netherlands

Mr. A. Lamping  
Mr. P.J. Moeton  
Mr. C. Eygenraam

#21

China (as observer) Dr. P.W. Kuo

International Labour Office  
(as observer) Mr. M.R.K. Burge

Secretary: Mr. H. E. Caustin

Also Present

Mr. Noel Hall	British Embassy	Mr. Dudley Ward) Board
	Washington	Mr. Gorvin ) of
Sir T. Quintin Hill	Reconstruction Committee	) Trade
Mr. G.S. Wodeman	Colonial Office	Mrs. Stowell ) Re-
Mr. W.B. England	India House	lief Section
Mr. W.D. Croft	India Office	
Mr. A.J. Baster	Cabinet Offices	

P R E S E N T:

Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie (United Kingdom) Chairman.

Belgium & Luxembourg  
Dr. E.J. Bigwood

United Kingdom  
Dr. H.H. Goodman

Czechoslovakia  
Dr. Skladal

United States  
Dr. H.A. Smith

France  
Medecin General A. Sice

Union of South Africa  
Col. P.G. Stock

Greece  
Dr. A.P. Cavadias

New Zealand  
Lt. Col. B. Myers

Netherlands  
Dr. van den Belt

Yugoslavia  
Dr. Benau  
Dr. L. Kojen

Norway  
Dr. Caspersen

Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau  
Mr. J.H. Gorvin

Poland  
Dr. Babecki  
Dr. Dmochowski

A.G. MASON } Joint  
G.H. CLARK } Secretaries  
Miss Ruth Walder) Assistant Secretary

ALSO PRESENT:

Dr. Linz (Belgium and Luxembourg)  
Dr. Hood (Department of Health for Scotland)  
Mr. Carlton Wallace (Ministry of Information)

The Chairman welcomed Dr. Linz (Belgium and Luxembourg) and Dr. Hood (Department of Health for Scotland) who were to attend the meetings as observers.

17. The Minutes of the Third Meeting were confirmed.

Arising from the Minutes: IT WAS AGREED

(a) To rescind Minute 11(e) on the ground that, when the Sub-Committee had been assured that supplies of all the drugs on the short list would be available, they had not been considering the probability of having to supply so large a population as the 40 millions mentioned in the report (ARB/M/16).

(b) To amend Minute 11 (d) to conform with a revised estimate of 20 million needing medical relief in the first period of the emergency and 30 million thereafter.

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ARE/M/19

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies & Services

Letter received from the Chairman of the  
Technical Advisory Committee on Nutrition:

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square,  
London, W.1.

December 16, 1942.

# 23

Dear Dr. MacKenzie,

At the last meeting of the Nutrition Committee it was decided to set up a sub-committee with the following terms of reference:

1. To study and report to the Nutrition Committee on the requirements of vitamin and mineral supplements for therapeutic purposes during the emergency period.
2. To consider whether vitamin and mineral supplements should be added to the ration adopted by the Nutrition Committee for the emergency period, and if so, to what extent.

Since these terms of reference come within the scope of the Medical Committee, the Nutrition Committee wishes to know whether the Medical Committee would wish to be represented on this sub-committee. We thought that, in addition to Professor Bigwood, who is a member of both committees and Dr. Hugh Smith, you, as Chairman of the Medical Committee, would consent to serve ex officio on this sub-committee and perhaps in addition your committee would like to nominate a member.

Sincerely yours,

E.F. Penrose

X-D 826

. A4

Dr. E.D. MacKenzie.





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ARB/11/21

# 24

29th December, 1942.

ALLIED POST WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU  
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND  
SERVICES

By direction of the Chairman we circulate for consideration of members, the proposed wording of a recommendation to be sent forward to the Inter Allied Committee regarding an international fund for combating epidemics. The proposed wording is as follows:

"The Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services desires to draw the attention of the Inter Allied Committee to the desirability of establishing as soon as possible some form of international fund, which would be available for combating outbreaks of epidemic diseases affecting more than one country, and calling for international action in their control".

A. C. NELSON } Joint  
G. H. CLARK } Secretaries.

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ARB/M/20  
ARB/M.H.C/2

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU  
Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies  
and Services  
Sub-Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE

At their meeting of 23rd December, 1942, the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services agreed to revised terms of reference for the Sub-Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare, as follows:

"To consider and report to the Committee on the requirements (excluding nutritional) for the medical welfare of mothers and infants during the emergency period of relief. Further, to recommend measures that should be taken to meet the special emergency problems likely to arise in respect of mothers and infants".

A.C. MASON) Joint  
G.H. CLARK) Secretaries.

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.A4 # 25

11 Report of subcommittee on quantities  
in minimum list (revised in ARE/M/13  
and 16)

14 Final report of Q subcommittee

17 Maternity and child welfare subcommittee:  
terms of reference (not sent; revised as  
ARE/M/20)

5th Meeting - Minutes

24 Revised suggested names of members of  
subcommittee on malaria

25 Suggested membership of subcommittee  
on enteric diseases, etc.

Committee and

ber 24th established a  
relating to the post-war  
as among such post-war  
doctors and medical  
supplies and for the  
e Allied Post-War  
first instance, estimates  
qualified personnel  
supplies. The  
al situation in Europe  
n now to the diverse  
The technical character  
ng of the service of  
l principle of inter-  
should be appointed by  
Inter-Allied Committee.

bureau therefore proposes  
should be held to consider  
committee to act in an  
dittee and the Bureau,  
of suitably qualified

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#26

ee's work will be the  
preparation of the necessary plans for the organisation and the  
co-ordination of medical services during the relief period, and  
will involve enquiries into the health conditions and needs of  
the various countries of Europe as well as the preparation and  
examination of schedules of requirements of medical supplies,  
the collection of information as to the personnel required,  
advising on the selection of such senior medical personnel as  
may be required in the categories of either experts or administra-  
tive field workers, and the formulation of a scheme of work.

4. The general scope of the Committee's work may be defined  
as the consideration of and the preparation of reports to the  
Inter-Allied Committee on the following subjects:-

(1) The co-ordination of (a) the national medical  
services of each Government engaged on relief work within its  
territory, (b) the National Red Cross and other national  
voluntary organisations working with their Governments,  
(c) the official and voluntary American, British or neutral  
organisations contributing to relief work.

(2) The consideration of how best the technical staff,  
available data and experience of the existing official and  
voluntary international organisations may be utilised.

/(3) The form

The attached list includes the drugs and medicaments required in Yugoslavia during the first six months after the war. The quantities given are for a population of 15,000,000, this being the number in Yugoslavia in 1937. The age groups were as follows:

0 - 4 years of age	2,100,000
5 - 9 " " "	1,900,000
10 - 14 " " "	1,200,000
15 - 19 " " "	1,400,000
20 - 29 " " "	2,600,000
30 - 59 " " "	4,500,000
over 60 " " "	1,300,000
	<u>15,000,000</u>

As the basis for this list we have used the schedule of principal drugs kindly given to us by Dr. Magee, of the Ministry of Health, whilst the quantities have been modified and adapted for the need of Yugoslavia according to the amounts foreseen by Prof. Bigwood of the Belgian Commission for the study of post-war problems. This applies to vitamins, in addition to the other articles, with the explanations given by Prof. Bigwood in his schedule. In addition, in fixing the quantities the circumstances have been taken into account that, on the one hand, the supplies of medicaments will be practically exhausted in Yugoslavia and, on the other, that illness will greatly increase after the war. Accordingly, there will be a greater need than during normal times.

The need will be most urgent during the first few months immediately after the war, and it is estimated that 40 per cent of the total quantity will be required during the first two post-war months. According to information just received from Yugoslavia, a great lack of medicaments is already being felt, and in Belgrade, for instance, it is impossible to get iodine, and the supply of lysol for disinfecting purposes is only sufficient for a few days.

Yugoslavia, before the war, had only a very small pharmaceutical industry, and only a partial amount of its requirements were produced in the country and that principally from imported raw materials. Prior to the war, there were four factories in the country producing chemical and pharmaceutical articles, six pharmaceutical laboratories, and six wholesale druggists, who also manufactured medicaments. The total value of the production of these factories and laboratories amounted to about 20 per cent of the total value of the medicaments consumed in the country. Accordingly, only about one fifth of the total requirements of the country can be covered in normal times by home production, provided that the requisite raw materials are available.

Detailed particulars of the products of the home pharmaceutical industry are, however, unknown. Statistics are therefore given herein of exports and imports of the principal articles for medicinal purposes, which can, to a certain extent, complete this indefinite picture. In these statistics, particulars are given of many articles which were imported not only for medicinal purposes, but also for industry. Therefore there has been included in the general list of post-war requirements, all these articles which are principally imported for industrial purposes, and of which only a small proportion are used for medicinal needs.

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LIST OF DRUGS FOR IMMEDIATE POST-WAR RELIEF

(To be included in the General Requirements Programme for France)

<u>Requirements for First Six Months</u>	Priority A.
<u>Anaesthetics</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
	kg.
Chloroform	10,000
Cocaine	250
Ether	120,000
Hexabarbitone, Soluble	50
Nitrous Oxide	?
Procaine	200
<u>Analgesics</u>	
Acetylsalicylic Acid	100,000
Morphia	250
Opium	5,000
<u>Antiseptics</u>	
Chlorinated Lime	300,000
Lysol	500
Iodine	7,000
Proflavine	250
<u>Antitoxins, Sera, Vaccines</u>	<u>Litres</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	12,000
Tetanus Antitoxin	15 million units in powder form
Typhoid - Paratyphoid Vaccine	250 Litres
Vaccine Lymph	?
<u>Cathartics</u>	<u>Kg.</u>
Calomel	1,000
Castor Oil	25,000
Sodium Sulphate	75,000
<u>Expectorant</u>	X-D 826
Ammonium Carbonate	5,000
<u>Hypnotic</u>	A4
Chloral Hydrate	500
<u>Sedatives</u>	# 28
Phenobarbitone	2,500
Sodium Bromide	1,250
<u>Parasitocides</u>	
Ammoniated Mercury	?
Sulphur	5,000
<u>Unclassified</u>	
Adrenaline	12.5
Alcohol (Rectified Methylated)	500 Tons
Atropine	35 Kg.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	5,000 Kg.
Digitalis	150 Kg.
Ergot	10 Tons.
Ferrous Sulphate	5 Tons.
Glucose	5 Tons
Glycerine	7 Tons
Insulin	150 m. international units
Neocarsphenamine	125 Kg.
Leptazol	250 Kg.
Quinine (or Mepacrine)	1,000 Kg.
Sodium Bicarbonate	250



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ARD/L/3  
28th October 1942

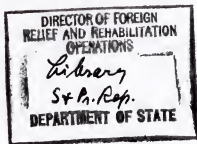
ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies & Services

POPULATION OF ALLIED COUNTRIES

Estimates supplied by the respective Delegations,  
of the population of certain Allied countries, divided  
into sex and age groups, are appended.

(Signed) A.C. MASON.  
Secretary.



#29

X-D 826

A4

5. Birth and Death Rate:

We shall consider successively:

- a - absolute figures between 1935 and 1940.
- b - rate per 1000, " " " "
- c - birth rate and death rate curves from before 1914 to the end of 1941.

Number of births

Number of deaths  
(including those due to  
malaria, etc.)

1942

ARE/M/2

26th Oct. 1942.

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU



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ALLIED TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
AND SERVICES

Allied Estimates of Requirements

Copies of the statements of estimated medical requirements already furnished to the Bureau by Allied Governments and Authorities are circulated herewith.

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at 25m

The statements appended refer to:

- A. Norway *only*
- B. Belgium
- C. France
- D. Czechoslovakia
- E. Yugoslavia
- F. Poland.

No estimates of medical requirements have yet been received from Greece and the Netherlands.

X-D 826

A4 #30

Aether (Anaesthetic)

2 tons

Aether - Ethyl

5 tons

Aetherol, Anisi

$\frac{1}{2}$  ton

Aethylis Chloride

7 cwt. in amp. with spray at 100 cc.

Agar

$\frac{1}{2}$  ton

Algae

1 ton

on Medical supplies and Services

x

x

x

Dr. Bigwood's proposal with regard to the question

of the organisation of services

One of the questions to be settled as soon as possible is the formation of an adequate and as large as possible a personnel properly prepared to carry out the plans we are setting up for our field services.

It is essential that this question be examined without delay.

It is assumed that the Allied post-war requirements Bureau is examining the general organisation of field work, namely in view of coordinating the participation of military authorities and that of civilian authorities.

I propose that our advisory committee should make to the Bureau the following suggestions with regard to adequately trained personnel for field work :

The Governments of each continental allied country would be asked :

1. To indicate what sort of trained personnel they have in this country among their nationals.
2. To give the same information with regard to their nationals in other countries, for instance in U.S.A. and South America.

By trained personnel, is meant :

Nurses and people trained in First Aid  
Dieticians and catering personnel  
Laboratory Technicians  
Social workers of various kinds.

#31

It is of course essential that this sort of work be carried out as far as possible in each country by its own nationals.

Other help would however be highly appreciated. It would therefore be important to obtain from other allied countries than those occupied by the Nazis, and also from the neutral countries, information with regard to volunteers among trained personnel willing to cooperate.

3. To enquire whether there are in this country untrained nationals of the continental allied countries willing to be trained for relief work.

X-D 826

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ARB/1/9  
16.11.42.

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

ALLIED TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE on MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
AND SERVICES



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Relations with other Organisations interested in Medical Relief

NOTE BY CHAIRMAN

#32

The points so usefully raised by Professor Bigwood in his statement at our last meeting have both administrative and technical aspects.

The administrative aspects do not fall within the purview of this Committee but are questions for the Bureau. Members will be interested to know, however, that the whole question of the relationship of the voluntary bodies to the administration of relief is under consideration by the Bureau at the present time and as soon as arrangements are agreed upon I will ask Mr. Gorvin to communicate these to our Committee.

With regard to the technical aspects, I think we are agreed that the Committee would be only too glad to avail themselves of the results of any preparatory work or reports on specified subjects prepared either by the Red Cross, any official or non-official scientific organisation, or any voluntary body. We realise that a very large amount of work has been done by various organisations as preparatory work to meet relief emergencies and I think we are all agreed that the whole of this work should be available for our Committee's consideration.

I would remind the Committee that a very large number of both scientific and voluntary philanthropic organisations have prepared plans either for relief work in Europe as a whole or for various branches of it, some of them highly specialised.

I think you will agree that it should be open to any member to lay on the table any relevant piece of work whether he was connected with it or not. At the same time our Committee is an official organisation representing various Governments and as such can only accept responsibility for recommendations made either by the Committee itself or by a sub-committee directly appointed by the Committee.

X-D 826

. A4

1. The Allied Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services at their first meeting on the 5th November, 1942, considered the drug requirements for occupied countries in Europe, with special reference to the period immediately following the liberation of each country.

2. The Committee felt that the post-war drug requirements could be most usefully studied in the light of the needs of each country during three periods. The first period would be that immediately following the liberation of a part or the whole of each country when, in view of the probability that military operations might still be in progress, the machinery for transport and distribution would necessarily be at a minimum and that the list of essential drugs should, therefore, be as small as possible. The second period would cover a time when distribution might be easier, but would still be far from sufficient to supply the full variety of special drugs ordinarily used in each country. The Committee felt that it was impossible to define how long each of these two periods might last, but stress was laid on the fact that each period should be as short as possible so as to enable all the customary drugs to be made available to doctors in each country at as early a date as possible.

3. For convenience the drugs required for the various periods were grouped under priority A, B and C respectively.

4. The present report deals only with drugs required under priority A. In view of the uncertainty of how long the first period would last, the impossibility of determining for any one country the size of the population for which the priority A list would be required, the difficulty of ascertaining the existing stocks in the occupied countries, and the uncertainty as to which country or countries might be liberated first, it was decided to accept for the emergency period a standard list of drugs which would form a strictly minimum requirement of essential medicaments suitable/

Subject: Forwarding the Minutes, etc., of the Third Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services of the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Relief.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State  
Washington

#34

Sir:

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 6007 dated December 22, 1942, forwarding the Minutes of the second meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services held on November 18th last, I have the honor to transmit, for the record, copies of the 1/ Minutes of the third meeting of this Committee which took place on December 10th, but which were only received by the Embassy on December 23rd.

2/ There is likewise appended: (a) a summary of the discussion prepared by Dr. Hugh H. Smith, "observer" on the Committee in behalf of the United States, 3/ (b) "Revised Report on the (Drug) Requirements of the Various Occupied Countries in Europe for the Period Immediately Following Their Liberation", and (c) 4/ comments upon the "Revised Report" prepared by Dr. Hugh H. Smith, "observer" on the Committee in behalf of the United States.

Respectfully yours,  
For The Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

W. S. GALLAGHER  
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

- 7 copies of -
  - 1) Minutes of the third meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services. (ARE/M/3rd Meeting)
  - 2) Summary of the third meeting, by Dr. Hugh H. Smith.
  - 3) "Revised Report of the (Drug) Requirements for the Various Occupied Countries in Europe for the Period Immediately Following Their Liberation." (ARE/M/16)
  - 4) Comments on above "Revised Report" by Dr. Hugh H. Smith

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ARB/M/15



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ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies & Services

1. At its meeting of 19th and 20th November 1942, the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services decided to set up a Sub-Committee, to report on problems connected with the treatment of Tuberculosis during the emergency period, the terms of reference to be drafted by the Chairman.
2. The following terms of reference are accordingly put before the Committee for their approval:-  
"To consider what measures would be practicable to combat tuberculosis during the emergency period which will occur immediately upon the liberation of any of the countries of Europe".
3. At the last meeting Lieutenant Colonel E. Myers, C.M.G., (New Zealand) was asked and agreed to act as Chairman of the Sub-Committee. Other names suggested for nomination are:-

Dr. J. Joeekes  
Dr. Skladal  
Dr. Norman Smith  
Wing Commander Trall

and a representative of the Standing Advisory Committee on Tuberculosis.

A.C. MASON } Joint  
G.H. CLARK } Secretaries.

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ALLIED TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL  
SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

REPORT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS  
OCCUPIED COUNTRIES IN EUROPE FOR THE PERIOD  
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THEIR LIBERATION

1. The Allied Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services at their first meeting on the 5th November, 1942, considered the drug requirements for occupied countries in Europe with special reference to the period immediately following the liberation of each country. #36

2. The Committee felt that the post-war drug requirements could be most usefully studied in the light of the needs of each country during three periods. The first period would be that immediately following the liberation of each country when, in view of the probability that military operations might still be in progress, the machinery for transport and distribution would necessarily be at a minimum and the list of essential drugs should, therefore, be as small as possible. The second period would cover a time when transport and distribution might be easier, but would still be far from sufficient to supply the full variety of special drugs ordinarily used in each country. The Committee felt that it was impossible to define how long each of these two periods might last, but stress was laid on the fact that each period should be as short as possible so as to enable all the customary drugs to be made available to doctors in each country at as early a date as possible.

3. For convenience the drugs required for the various periods were grouped under priority A, B and C respectively.

4. The present report deals only with drugs required under priority A. In view of the uncertainty of how long the first period would last, the impossibility of determining for any one country the size of the population for which the priority A list would be required, the difficulty of ascertaining the existing stocks in the occupied countries, and the uncertainty as to which country or countries might be liberated first, it was decided to accept for the emergency period a standard list of drugs which would form a strictly minimum requirement of essential medicaments suitable

Summary of Important Points in the Revised Report of the Requirements for the Various Occupied Countries in Europe for the Period Immediately Following their Liberation.

Adopted by the Allied Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services at their Third Meeting, held on December 3 10th, 1942. Summarized by Dr. Hugh H. Smith, Acting Representative for U. S. A.

#37

The Committee felt that the post-war drug requirements of the occupied countries in Europe could be most usefully studied in the light of the needs during three periods. The first period, the only one dealt with by the present report, would be that immediately following the liberation of a part or whole of each country, when the machinery for transport and distribution would necessarily be at a minimum. It was considered, therefore, that the list of drugs for this period should be as small as possible. It was decided to prepare a standard list, which would form a strictly minimum requirement of essential medicaments suitable for use in any temperate climate during the emergency period. Special drugs needed for epidemics were not included on the list. The list agreed upon was that drawn up by the Therapeutic Requirements Committee of the Medical Research Council, with modifications in light of differences of practice on the Continent and of suggestions by the Allied Red Cross Committee.

A sub-committee estimated the quantity of each of the recommended drugs necessary during the emergency period for a population of 100,000 during one month, and its proposals were accepted by the Committee (Appendix I of the Report). In view of the transportation difficulties bound to obtain during the first period, the Committee recommended that the drugs be packed in units for a population of 100,000 for one month to facilitate distribution. Since it is impossible to estimate how long the emergency period will last in different countries, it is difficult to estimate the total amount of drugs required, but the Committee recommended a stock pile sufficient for 40,000,000 people (i.e., 400 of the units decided upon). To hasten action when the occasion arises, it was recommended that stock piles be located in countries adjacent to those likely to be liberated, with provision for current use and replenishment of drugs liable to rapid deterioration. Precise labeling of each package as to contents, amount, and dose was recommended.

In order to allow for national accounting the cost of the provisions for 4,000,000 should be divided pro rata for the populations of the various countries receiving relief. Adjustments might be necessary at a later stage in the light of the actual distribution done.

x-B 826

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LONDON, September 29, 1942.

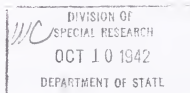
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Subject: Transmission of Group Summaries of the Allied  
Post-War Requirements Schedules.



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# 38



The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 1129,  
dated March 4, 1942, regarding the transmission of all  
material prepared by the Allied Post-War Requirements  
Bureau, and the Embassy's despatches Nos. 5528 and 5551,  
dated September 17th and 18th respectively, forwarding  
certain tables giving summaries of Allied import require-  
ments of textiles, I have the honor to enclose further





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ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Allied Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies  
and Services.

#39

The attached questionnaire has been drawn up as agreed at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee held on the 19th November. It is circulated by the direction of the Chairman, and an early answer is requested.

A. C. MASON. } Joint Secretaries.  
G. H. CLARK. }

23rd November 1942.

X-D 820

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CG.E. CLARK }

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ARB/M/7  
16.11.42.

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE on MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
AND SERVICES

# 40

Second Meeting, to be held at Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square,  
W.1. (Room 2022) at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 19th November, 1942.

A G E N D A

- (1) Secretary's Report.
- (2) Minutes of last Meeting.
- (3) Relations of Committee with other Organisations interested  
in Medical Relief: Note by Chairman (ARB/M/9)
- (4) Estimates of Allied Requirements for the period immediately  
following that of extreme emergency.
- (5) Report of Sub-Committee on Quantities in the Minimum List.
- (6) Courses of Study for Allied Nationals in Great Britain:  
Note by Dr. E.J. Bigwood (ARB/M/10)
- (7) Formation of Sub-Committees on special technical subjects.
- (8) Other Business.
- (9) Date of next Meeting.

(Sgd) A. C. MASON  
G. H. CLARK

Joint Secretaries.

Berkeley Square House, W.1.

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ARB/M/4

28th October 1942

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Allied Technical Advisory Committee on Medical  
Supplies and Services

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

At their meeting of 20th October 1942, the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Relief approved the terms of reference for the Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services as follows:-

"To examine and advise on the schedules of requirements of medical supplies submitted to the Inter-Allied Committee; to consider and make recommendations in regard to the organisation and co-ordination of medical services during the relief period and to advise on the personnel required."

#41

(Sgd.) A.C. Mason.  
Secretary.

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Summary of the Third Meeting (December 18th, 1942) of  
The Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services

by Dr. Hugh H. Smith, Acting Representative  
of the United States of America

# 412

The final report of the Sub-Committee on Quantities in the Essential Drug List was submitted and adopted (AMB/7/10). It was emphasized that these drugs should be assembled and packed as soon as possible. The Committee strongly recommended that stock piles of these drugs, packed in units for 100,000 population, should be distributed to countries immediately adjacent to the various occupied countries in Europe (for example, in Egypt for distribution to Greece and the Balkans, in Britain for use in the Low Countries, etc.).

The same sub-committee was instructed to consider the essential drugs for combatting epidemic diseases, particularly dysentery, typhus, and malaria.

The chairman announced the formation of a sub-committee to consider the measures necessary for the control of tuberculosis during the emergency period of relief. It is planned to invite a number of physicians especially interested in tuberculosis to serve on this sub-committee.

The formation of other sub-committees was discussed. It was decided that it would be worth while to have a committee to consider problems relating to maternal and infant welfare and a committee to make recommendations on the control of typhus.

Each of the occupied countries, with the exception of Belgium, had submitted lists of their nationals in Great Britain who would be suitable and available for training in relief work. These lists included nurses, doctors, and social workers. Some countries, for example Greece, had very few such individuals. The Poles appear to be doing more toward training their nationals than do the other United Nations.

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PRESENT:

Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie (United Kingdom) Chairman.

Belgium and  
Luxemburg

Poland

Dr. E. J. Bigwood

Dr. Babocki

Czechoslovakia

United Kingdom

Dr. Skladal

.. N.M. Goodman

France

United States

Medecin General A. Sice

Dr. H.A. Smith

Greece

Union of South Africa

Dr. A. P. Cavadias

Col. P.G. Stock

Netherlands

New Zealand

Dr. van den Belt

Lt. Col. B. Myers.

Norway

Yugoslavia

Dr. Caspersen

Dr. Bonau.

Dr. L. Kojen.

Allied Post War Requirements Bureau

Mr. J. H. Gerwin

Mr. A. C. Mason }  
Mr. G. H. Clark } Joint Secretaries

Also Present

Miss I. Zafirion (Greece)

Mr. Carlton Wallace (Ministry of Information)

Miss Ruth Waldor (Allied Post War Requirements Bureau)

The Chairman welcomed Col. Stock who had been appointed to represent the Union of South Africa.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were agreed.

11. Report of Sub Committee on quantities in the minimum list.

(ARB/M/11. see also:

Minute 5 - 5th November 1942 and  
Minute 8 - 20th November 1942 )

The draft report was presented by Dr. Bigwood. and the following points were raised in the course of the discussion:

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#43

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6507 Dec. 29. 1942.

Summary of the Second Meeting (November 19, 1942) of  
The Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services

by Dr. Hugh W. Smith, Acting Representative  
 of the United States of America

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The first item for discussion was the relationship of the Allied Post-War Supplies Bureau to the voluntary agencies interested in medical relief. The Chairman pointed out that it was the duty of the Committee to give technical advice, while executive action arising out of that advice was a matter for the Bureau. Mr. Loring, Secretary of the Bureau, said that the chief British voluntary agencies had formed a Consultative Council, whose meetings were attended by an observer from the Bureau. Contact was also maintained with the American Red Cross. He suggested that a similar arrangement for coordination be made in the case of the Allied Red Cross Committees sitting in London. It seemed proper that the Bureau should refer to the Consultative Committee and the Allied Red Cross Committee specific problems for them to undertake. It was agreed that future developments should follow along those lines.

The sub-committee appointed on November 5th to recommend the basic quantities of essential drugs needed submitted its report. A list of drugs and the quantities necessary to meet the requirements of a million people for one month had been prepared. A representative of the Ministry of Supply had been consulted and he considered it would be difficult to obtain in the main the required quantities of these drugs. The special drugs needed for dealing with epidemics have not been included in this list. A total of fifty-nine drugs were considered by the sub-committee as essential during the emergency period of conflict. Some committee members questioned the need for this or that drug on the list, but as there is an urgency for getting forward concrete proposals, it was decided to accept the recommendations of the sub-committee. The sub-committee was instructed to define the precise preparations in which the various drugs should be supplied, the dosage, the method of packing, etc., taking as a unit the needs of a population of 100,000 for one month.

The need for other sub-committees to study a number of important technical problems such as control of typhus and tuberculosis was discussed. It was agreed that the Chairman should draft terms of reference for sub-committees for such studies.

It was agreed, at the suggestion of Professor Pigwood, that the Chairman should draw up a questionnaire as to the number of nationals at present in Great Britain suitable and available for training in various phases of medical relief. The governments of each United Nation will be requested to supply this information.

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69) Dec. 29. 1942

ARB/1/2nd Meeting

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
AND SERVICES

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MINUTES of Second Meeting, held at Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1. at 3 p.m. on 19th November, 1942 (first session) and 10.15 a.m. on 20th November, 1942 (second session).

PRESENT:

Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie (United Kingdom) in the chair.

Belgium and  
Luxembourg

Dr. E.J. Rigwood

Poland:

Dr. Mabecki

France:

Professor Cordier

United Kingdom:

Dr. Neville M. Goodman

Greece:

Dr. A.P. Cawadias

United States:

Dr. Hugh Smith

Netherlands:

Dr. van den Belt

New Zealand:

Lt.-Col. Myers

Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau

Mr. J.H. Gorvin.

Mr. A.C. Mason }  
Mr. G.H. Clark } Joint Secretaries

Also Present:

Miss Zafirion (Greece)  
Dr. Luchowski (Poland)  
Dr. Burgin (Ministry of Health)  
Mr. Carlton Wallis (Ministry of Information)

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7. Relations with other Organisations interested in Medical Relief  
(See also Minute 4 - 5th November, 1942).

The Chairman, referring to his note (ARB/M/9), pointed out that the duty of the Committee was to give technical advice, while executive action arising out of that advice was a matter for the Bureau. He asked Mr. Gorvin to explain the relations of the Bureau to other agencies interested in relief.

6906 Dec. 29. 1942

ARB/M/8  
16.11.42.

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE on MEDICAL SUPPLIES  
AND SERVICES



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Minutes of the first meeting, held at Berkeley Square  
House, Berkeley Square, W.1. at 2.30 p.m. on 5th November,  
1942.

#46

PRESENT:

Sir F. Loith-Ross (Chairman: Inter-Allied Committee)

Dr. Molvillo D. Mackenzio (United Kingdom): Chairman

Belgium:

Dr. E.J. Bigwood

Czechoslovakia:

Dr. Skladal

France:

Medecin-General Sico  
Professor Cordier

Greece:

Dr. Cawadias

Netherlands:

Dr. van den Belt

Norway:

Dr. Caspersen

Poland:

Dr. Babecki

United Kingdom:

Dr. N. N. Goodman

United States:

Dr. Kenneth B. Turner

Yugoslavia:

Dr. Kojen

New Zealand

Lt.-Col. Myers

Allied Post-War Requirements  
Bureau:

Mr. J.H. Gorvin

A. C. Mason } Joint Secretaries  
G. H. Clark }

Also Present:

Miss Zafiriou

(Greece)

Dr. Dmochowski

(Poland)

Monsieur Mermolja

(Yugoslavia)

Dr. Dudley Ward

(Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau) - part time.

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ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport

As a first step towards obtaining a picture of the relief transport position, the Chairman has suggested that the accompanying schedules should be completed showing for each region;

1. The volume of relief traffic which it is estimated will require to be handled during the first 18 months.
2. The routes available and their capacity.

It is therefore requested that each member of the committee should as far as possible supply the particulars for these schedules for his own country. The information required under (1) above is available to members as the result of the preparation of estimates of requirements by the Allied Governments which are being made in collaboration with the Bureau for the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements. The Chairman will be pleased to assist any members of the committee who may wish to consult him in the compilation of the particulars required under (2) above.

P.M. DYSON

Joint Secretary.

Berkley Square House,  
8th December, 1942.

X-D 826

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4. Roads

Capacity and other particulars should be filled in. The capacity depends on the number of roads leading to all areas, their condition, and the number of vehicles available.

5. Storage

Particulars of storage accommodation at the ports of entry should be given particularly for commodities like grain, oil and those requiring cold storage.

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December 24, 1942

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#48

In reply refer to  
R 640.59/507

Dear Mr. McCoy:

In confirmation of the understanding reached with you by Mr. Roy Veach of this office yesterday, over the telephone, there is enclosed a copy of the enclosure transmitted to this department from the American Embassy in London with Dispatch No. 6436 of November 27, requesting information as to the types and standards of transport equipment now being produced in the United States. This information is for the use of Mr. Mondelink, Chairman of the Inland Transport Committee of the Allied Post-War Requirements Committee. He is particularly interested in data of the type given in the "Railway Gazette" of May 9, 1942 (pages 547-555) and October 30, 1942, (page 415).

The Embassy in London has been informed by telegram that you expect to have this data assembled in a week or ten days.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman  
Director, Foreign Relief and  
Rehabilitation Operations

Enclosure:

From Embassy, London No. 6436,  
November 27, 1942.

Mr. H. H. McCoy,

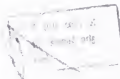
Chief, Division of Industrial Economy,  
Department of Commerce

X-D 826

FR:REATCH:WTF  
12/17/42

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#48



Belgium:

Monsieur Dubus

Czechoslovakia:

Mr. Popper  
Mr. Brundik (as observer)

French National Committee:

Commandant H. Bernard  
Colonel A. Antoine (as observer)

Greece:

Mr. A. Manuelides  
Miss R. Zafirion (as observer)

Netherlands:

Mr. Hammerstein  
Mr. Alckerman (as observer)

Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau

Mr. J.H. Gorvin

Joint Secretaries: Mr. P.M. Dyson.  
Mr. A.A. Evans.

Also Present:

Mr. C. Wallace                      Ministry of Information.

temporary and technical in character. They would have to consider control measures for the technical operation of relief, which would be inadmissible in a permanent organisation. The establishment of this control would be facilitated by the fact that their scheme would probably be called upon to operate after a period of absolute military control. Afterwards, as soon as normal conditions were re-established, the control by the Transport Section of the Relief Organisation would be relinquished.

/Secondly

Norway:

Mr. Knud Soame  
Mr. Loxfors (as observer)

New Zealand:

Mr. Ronald J. Harvey

Poland:

Mr. A. Rudsk

United Kingdom:

Sir Osborne Menes  
Brigadier Greig

U.S.A.

Mr. Alan H. Steyne (as observer)

Yugoslavia:

Mr. Bobitch  
Mr. Milotic-Sain (as observer)  
Mr. Hochovitch (as observer)

X-D 826

.A4

# 49

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 6435, dated November 27, 1944, from the Embassy at London, England.

GUY

AULI- POST-PAR REQUIREMENT; BUREAU

Berkeley Square House,

Berkeley Square, E.1.

28th November 1944.

Dear Mr. Payne,

At the meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport held on Wednesday, November 16th the Chairman, Professor Hondelink, undertook to get together as much information as was available on the types and standards of transport equipment now being manufactured in the United States, and the British Empire. You were good enough to say that you thought the United States authorities would be ready to consider any requests which the Allied Governments might make, although whether supplies could be made available would be subject to the overriding consideration of military and shipping necessities.

As a first step Professor Hondelink has therefore asked me to write to you to see whether you could ascertain from America such information as can be made available, within the limits of military secrecy, as to the types and standards of transport equipment now being manufactured in the United States production plants. He would not require at this stage any figures of the volume of production, but only particulars of the types. This information would enable the Inland Transport Committee to consider how far these same types and standards would be suitable for re-equipment during the relief period, and to plan their recommendations as to probable requirements accordingly.

I think you will agree that in so far as Europe requires to import transport equipment after the war to restore its distributive system, it would be preferable as far as possible to use the types at present coming off the production lines, in order to avoid the inevitable delays which would result from a change over to the construction of new models.

X-D 826

.A4 #50

6527 Dec. 3. 1944

AFR/TP/1st Meeting

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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52

Minutes of First Meeting held at Berkeley Square House,  
on Wednesday, November 16th, 1944.

ATTEND:

SIR P. VINEY-BROOK (Chairman; Inter-Allied Committee)  
Professor Hoggelink (Chairman)

Belgium:

Monsieur Dubus

Denmark:

Mr. Lund Sonne

Czechoslovakia:

Mr. Popper

New Zealand:

Mr. Ronald J. Harvey

French National Committee:

Commandant H. Bernard  
Colonel A. Antoine (as observer)

Poland:

Mr. A. Rudak

Greece:

Mr. A. Manolidis  
Miss L. Zafirion (as observer)

United Kingdom:

Sir Osborne Mance.  
Brigadier Girdle

Netherlands:

Mr. Munsterstein

U.S.A.:

Mr. Alan M. Steyne

Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau

Mr. J.M. Corvin

Rumania:

Mr. Lobitch  
Mr. Miletic-Gain (as observer)  
Mr. Nechovitch (as observer)

Joint Secretaries: Mr. F.H. Byson.  
Mr. A.A. Evans.

Also Present:

Mr. G. Wallace  
Mr. Dudley Reid

Ministry of Information.  
Allied Post War Requirements Bureau.

X-D 826

.A4 #51

ALLIED POST-WAR  
REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR  
(Figures in brackets are the requirements for the first two months)

FERTILISERS  
(ex. Section III)

All figures are in thousand metric tons

League of Nations Nos.	Commodity	Belgo- Luxemburg	Czechoslovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
138	<u>Chapter 19</u> Fertilisers of animal or vegetable origin, not chemically prepared Guano, natural Stable manure & other animal waste Bones ground, calcined & other animal matter ground or prepared Blood of animals	A 1.5( .5) B 3 (1) A 12 (4) B 9 (3)					
139	Natural sodium nitrates	A 12 (4) B 12 (4)		A 57 (20)	A 200' (100)		
140	Synthetic nitrates of sodium, calcium & ammonia			A 56 (20)			

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ALLIED POST-WAR  
REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR  
F E R T I L I Z E R S  
(cs. Section II)

All figures are in thousand metric tons

League of Nations Pos.	C o m m o d i t y	Belgo- Luxemburg	Czecho- slovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
138	<u>Chapter 19</u>  Fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin, not chemically prepared  Guano, natural  Waste of wool used as manure  Stable manure & other animal waste  Bones ground, calcined & other animal matter ground or prepared  Blood of animal  Natural sodium nitrates  Synthetic nitrates of sodium, calcium & ammonia  Nitrate of lime	A 1.5 B 3  B .08  A 12 B 9  B .2   A 12 B 12  B .3	        B 6	    A 58  A 57	    A 100	        1	

X-D 826 #53  
A4



SECTION 1: FOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPTED & TOMATOES.

All figures are in thousand metric tons unless otherwise stated

League of Nations No.	Commodity	Belgo-Luxembourg	Czechoslovakia	France	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
1-5	Chapter 1: Live animals, chiefly for food							
6	Chapter 2: Meat and preparations thereof							
7	Meat of bovine cattle (beef and veal)	A 43.2	A 45	A 110 B 5	A 15 (11) 44.25	(1) 29.3 B 20.8		
8	Meat of swine (pork)	B 41	A 60	B 90 B 120	A 6.25		(14) A 13	
9	Other kinds meat, salted, dried, smoked or otherwise simply prepared	B 9						
10	Meat of swine (bacon and hams, pork)	A 10.8	A 13.5	C 40				
11	Meat including sausages, in air-tight containers; extracts and other preparations of meat						(1)	
12	Chapter 3: Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey							
13	Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried	(111) A 86 B 9	A 50		A 67			
14	(a) Evaporated or condensed	A 24.6 B 2.6						
15	(b) Dried (powder)	B 20.6	A 18	A 35	A 4.25			
16	Butter (fresh or salted) including melted						A 2	
17	(i) Part of meat imports to be in the form of meat preparations. (ii) Includes goats' meat. (iii) Condensed milk here taken as 1/2% of original weight; in other figures conversion used is 1/3. (iv) Of which 3,000 m. tons pork.							

X-D 826

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Line of Commodity	Belgo- Luxembourg	Czecho- Slovakia	France	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
-5 Chapter 1: Live animals, chiefly for food							
Chapter 2: Meat & Preparations thereof							
Meat fresh, chilled or frozen							
Meat of bovine cattle (beef and veal)	A 43.2	A 49	\$ 118	A 17.5 (111)	A 40.5 B 11.5 (1)		
Butcher and lamb							
Meat of swine (pork)	B 41	A 60	B 90	A 52 (111)	A 94.5 B 11		
Other kinds	B 9		B 120	A 7		A 27 (1v)	
Meat, salted, dried, smoked or otherwise simply prepared							
Meat of swine (bacon & ham, pork)	A 10.8	A 13.5	C 40				
Meat including sausages, in air-tight containers; extracts & other preparations of meat		A 15.5					(11)
Chapter 3: Dairy Products, Eggs & Honey							
Milk & cream, evaporated, condensed or dried							
a) Evaporated or condensed	A 86 B 9 or A 24.6 B 2.6 (v)	A 74	A 67	A 97			
b) Dried (powder)						A 2.5	
(i) Part of meat imports to be in the form of meat preparations.							
(ii) Requirement shown under items nos. 6-10 is for frozen or tinned meat.							
(iii) Includes goat's meat.							
(iv) Of which A 9,000 m. tons pork.							
(v) Condensed milk here taken as 45% of original weight; in other figures conversion used is 1.3.							

X-0 826  
A4  
#56

SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR  
SECTION II: FOOD PRODUCTS, BEVERAGES & TOBACCO.

All figures are in thousand metric tons unless otherwise stated

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Commodity	Belgo-Luxembourg	Czechoslovakia	France	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia
All animals, or birds								
Meat & preparations thereof, chilled or frozen								
cattle	A 43.2	A 49	A 120 B 5	A 12.5 (11)	(1) A 29.3 B 20.9			
sheep	B 41	A 65.5	B 90 B 120	A 36.5 A 5.5				
pork	B 9					(17) A 18		A 25
Meat, dried, smoked or simply prepared								
bacon & ham, pork	A 10.6	A 13.5	A 40					
Meat, salted, in air-tight containers, or other preparations		A 10						
extracts & other preparations								
Dairy products, honey								
butter, evaporated, condensed or sterilized	(111) A 86 B 9	A 74		A 70		A 1.5		A 35
cream, sterilized	A 24.6 B 2.6							
milk (powder)	B 20.6	A 18	A 35	A 3.5		A 3		
in or salted including								
other preparations								

Part of meat imports to be in the form of meat preparations.  
Includes goat's meat.  
Condensed milk here taken as 45% of original value; in other figures conversion used is 1 : 3.  
When: A 6,000 m. tons pork.

X-D 826  
A4 #57

ONE/RS/9

SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR  
(Figures in brackets denote requirements for the first two months)

Section XIII: Basic Metals and Manufactures thereof

All figures are in thousand metric tons  
called "Greece" has been omitted in as much as no figures for that country were given.)



DIVISION OF  
SPECIAL RESEARCH  
RE-4/11 S 9  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ARS/R&S/9  
24/9/42

Modality	Belgo-Luxembourg	Czechoslovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia
es (except pyrites, roasted)	Al, 300 (1,400)	A 250 (100)	B 105 (35) C 105 (35) D 10 (4)	A 175 (80) B 75 (45)	B 810 (270)		
metals chiefly used alloying with iron: manganese & manganese ore	A 100 (33)	A 25 (10)	B 105 (35) C 105 (35) D 10 (4)	A 8 (4)	40 (10)	B 21 (7)	
ferro-alloy ores	A .8 (v) (.3)	A 4 (1)	B 10 (3) C 10 (4)		12 (3)	B 2 (.7)	
non-ferrous base							
copper	A 15 (5)			(A 7 (3.5) B 12 (6)	5 (1)		
tin	A 4 (1.3)			A .1 (.05)			
aluminum (bauxite)	A 4 (.13)						
lead	A 52 (17)		B 5 (1.5) C 5 (1.6) D 30 (10)	A 28 (14)	20 (5)		
zinc	A 236 (79)	A 6 (2)	C 30 (10)				

(v) Molybdenum

826  
A4  
#51

PREP/3/9

DIVISION OF  
SPECIAL RESEARCH  
BR-1/11 S 4  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ARB/RS/9  
24/9/42

AR  
3 BUREAU

headed "Greece" has been omitted in as much as no figures for that country were given.)

Section XIII: BASE METALS and Manufactures thereof  
All figures are in thousand metric tons

Commodity	Belgo-Luxemburg	Czechoslovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia
except pyrites not	A 5,000	A 250		A 250 B 25		B 1980(1) Max. B 1780 Min.	
als chiefly used							
ying with iron:	A 120	A 25	B 105 C 105	A 8	60	B 40	
iferous & manga-							
e ore		A 4	B 10 C 10		20	B 4	
iferous & chrome							
ferro-alloy ores	A 4(v)						
n-ferrous base							
per	A 20			A 7			
n	A 5			B 12			
minium (bauxite)	A 4				15		
d	A 52		B 5 C 5	A .1			
c	A 270	A 6	B 30 C 30	A 28 A 118	30		

X-D 826  
.A4 # 59

(i) Dependent on local production.  
(v) Molybdenum.

RMB/RS/9

## SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR

URANIUM

## Section XIII: BASE METALS and Manufactures thereof

All figures are in thousand metric tons

DIVISION OF  
SPECIAL RESEARCH  
ES-1/11 S 9  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ADB/R&S/9  
24/9/42

ended "Greco" has been omitted in as much as no figures for that country were given.)

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52

Country	Belgo-Luxembourg	Czechoslovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavia
except pyrites not	A 4,600	A 250		A 225 B 25		B 1590(1) Max. B 1440 Min.	
als chiefly used							
ying with iron:							
iferous & manga-	A 110	A 25	B 105 C 105	A 8	60	B 36	
e ore		A 4	B 10 C 10		20	B 3	
iferous & chrome							
ferro-alloy ores	A 2.4(v)						
n-ferrous base							
pper	A 17 A 4.5 A 4			A 7 B 12	10		
umium (bauxite)	A 52 A 250 A 115	A 6 A 100	B 5 C 30 (iv)	A .1 B 118 C 5			
cs				A 28 B 118 C 5	25		

(1) Dependent on local production.

(iv) See item 289 which incl. sulphur &amp; pyrites.

(v) Molybdenum.

826  
A4 #60



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58

#61 X-D 826

. A4

Berkeley Square House,  
Berkeley Square, W.1.

28th October, 1942.

Dear Dr. Outrata,

At a meeting of the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Committee on October 20th the Polish Delegation submitted a proposal that a Sub-Committee on the movements of population should be set up. The Chairman suggested that a meeting should take place shortly between representatives of the countries most interested, in order that the scope and nature of the problem should be considered.

You indicated at the meeting that Czechoslovakia was one of the countries especially interested and I therefore write to suggest that if convenient to you the proposed meeting should take place on Wednesday 11th November at 3.30 p.m. in Room 2022 in Berkeley Square House.

I suggest that the first task of the meeting will be to decide the type of information which will be needed, the form in which it can be presented, and the extent to which it will be available while hostilities are still in progress.

I enclose for your consideration and for discussion at the meeting: (a) a general statement of the information relevant to a study of the question of displaced persons; (b) draft schedules covering information as the numbers of different categories of displaced persons; (c) a tentative definition of terms, particularly those referring to the categories of displaced persons referred to above.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J.H. GORVIN

His Excellency Dr. E. Outrata, (Czechoslovakia)

Letter also sent to Dr. Bicanic (Yugoslavia)  
Monsieur Alphand (France)  
Dr. Varvaresos (Greece)  
Dr. Lychowski (Poland)

ARB/BS/43

## SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR

(Figures in brackets denote requirements for the first two months)

RUBBER - Section IV of the League of Nations Minimum List

All figures are in metric tons unless otherwise stated

DIVISION OF  
SPECIAL RESEARCH  
RS-1/II S  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

headed "Greece" has been omitted in as much as no figures for that country were given.)

c d i t y	Belco- Luxemburg	Czecho- slovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Yugoslavi
Rubber & Manu- factures, N.E.S.	A6,600(2,200)		B15,000 (5,000)	(1) A3,015 (1,510)	900 (300)	B4,000(2,000)	B2,000 (-) (11)
r & rubber sub- stantia percha, )	B 150 (50)	)A5,000(2,000)	)C16,000(5,300)	)A 500 (250)			
imitation & arti- ficial	B 210 (70)	)	)	)			
ubber & of titutes (iv)		)					
s:							
motor cars "				-Numbers- A120,000(80,000)	450 (150)		A1,000(1,000)
trucks "				A120,000(80,000)			
motor cycles les				A200,000(150,000)			
motor cycles les				A200,000(150,000)			
				A 30,000(20,000)			
				A 30,000(20,000)			

3rd September, 1942

(i) Includes 15 m. tons (10) belata rubber for special purposes

(ii) Includes waste

(iv) Excluding tyres to be imported on completed vehicles





SUMMARY OF ALLIED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR

(Figures in brackets denote requirements for the first two months)

RUBBER - Section IV of the League of Nations Minimum List

All figures are in metric tons unless otherwise stated

(NOTE: Column headed "Greece" has been omitted in as much as no figures for that country were given.)

is	0 o m o d i t y	Belge- Luxembourg	Czechoslovakia	France	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
Chapter 20: Rubber & Manufactures thereof, N.E.S.							
Crude rubber & rubber substitutes (Gutta percha, balata, etc.)	A6,600(2,200)	)	)	B15,000 (5,000)	(1) A3,015 (1,510)	900 (300)	B4,000(2,000)
Reclaimed, imitation & artificial rubber & artificial substitutes	B 150 (50)	)	)	A16,000(5,300)	)		
Wastes of rubber & of rubber substitutes	B 210 (70)	)	)	)	A 500 (250)	450 (150)	
Rubber tyres:							
tyres for motor cars					-Numbers-		
tubes " "					A120,000(80,000)		
tyres for trucks					A120,000(80,000)		
tubes " "					A200,000(150,000)		
tyres for motor cycles & tricycles					A200,000(150,000)		
tubes for motor cycles & tricycles					A 30,000(20,000)		
					A 30,000(20,000)		

- (i) Includes 15 m. tone (10) balata rubber for special purposes
- (ii) Includes waste
- (iv) Excluding tyres to be imported on completed vehicles

3rd September, 1942

1. *Chrysomelidae*.

The Technical Advisory Committee on Education was set up in September 1944 with the following terms of reference:

"To examine and to advise from the nutritional standpoint on the appropriateness of the estimates of food requirements submitted to the Inter-Allied Committee and to consider and advise on such other specific nutritional problems involved in relief plans for Europe as may be referred to it by the Inter-Allied Committee."

At the opening meeting of the Committee on November 22, 1942, Sir Frederick Deitzners said that the Sub-Committee had two immediate tasks:

- (1) To consider the essential food requirements of a territory during the emergency period immediately on liberation, and
- (2) To examine the estimates of food supplies for the first 18 months drawn up by the Allied Governments and the priorities assigned to them.

... report on the first run was desired as quickly as possible.

The present report is confined to KPI's etc.,

The membership of the Technical Advisory Committee is as follows:

Belgium : Luxembourg.

• • • • •

Czechoslovakia

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Dr. J. J. Thompson

Princ:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$A \otimes B \otimes C \otimes D \otimes E \otimes F \otimes G \otimes H \otimes I \otimes J \otimes K \otimes L \otimes M \otimes N \otimes O \otimes P \otimes Q \otimes R \otimes S \otimes T \otimes U \otimes V \otimes W \otimes X \otimes Y \otimes Z$$

1.2.000

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group received a standard diet, while the experimental group received a diet supplemented with 10% of the total energy from fat. The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: the control subgroup and the experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a standard diet, while the experimental subgroup received a diet supplemented with 10% of the total energy from fat. The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: the control subgroup and the experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a standard diet, while the experimental subgroup received a diet supplemented with 10% of the total energy from fat.

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\* 1990-1991

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Volume

• **CUO** (Copper Oxide)

6. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* content

23. *Ch. 9, § 10*

[illegible]

Dr. J. L. L. O'Brien  
 1000 10th St. N.E.  
 Washington, D.C. 20002

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Dr. J. F. Moore (C) - 1994

10. 10. 1944

[illegible]

Dr. ...

• • •

... ..

— 2 —

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2$

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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Joint  
Committee

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ARE/C/F/59  
ARE/IT/59



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Allied Post War Requirements Bureau

Technical Sub-Committee on Coal, Petroleum and their Products

The attached letter of November 16th from Mr. Seveik of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Industry and Commerce to Mr. Gorvin is herewith circulated.

As Mr. Seveik has pointed out the "Minimum Distribution Requirements" of motor spirit will have to be increased proportionately to the additional quantities of motor spirit to be imported under "Additional Vehicle Plus." Similarly the "Minimum Distribution Requirements" of Kerosene will have to be increased proportionately to the additional quantities of kerosene to be imported under "Additional Tractor Plus."

It is however suggested that the "Minimum Distribution Requirements" of motor spirits should not be calculated by taking 25% of column IV of the table in paper ARE/C/F/34, since if this is done, a distribution allowance of motor spirit in respect of substitute fuels would be made. The "Minimum distribution requirement" for motor spirit should be calculated by taking 25% of column IV minus column II, that is 25% of the total consumption requirements of motor spirit.

E.A. Wrey.  
23/11/43.

1/11, Hay Hill,  
London, W.1.

X-D 826

A4

#66

P.W.1246.

The Advisory Committee on Displaced Populations was appointed by the Inter-Allied Committee at its Meeting on June 10th, 1943. It was preceded by a series of informal meetings of representatives of the governments and authorities concerned. These meetings, which were limited in scope, sought to assess the nature of the problem and resulted in a preliminary statistical survey which was submitted to the Co-ordination Committee. From this information it was agreed that the presence of displaced populations would present a very serious problem for the following reasons:-

- (a) The congregation of large numbers of displaced persons would necessitate special relief arrangements, particularly food, shelter and medical care;
- (b) The movements of displaced persons would require special transport facilities and would make temporary housing and feeding arrangements essential;
- (c) The return of displaced persons to some areas, at least, would require that adequate arrangements for their reception be made in advance. In some circumstances a temporary standstill order might be required;
- (d) Lastly a relief organisation will have to assist in the selection of persons among refugees having a high priority for work in their own countries in essential relief industries, e.g., miners, transport and agricultural workers in special categories, etc.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:-

A. To compile and keep up to date statistical and other information relating to the number, categories and location of displaced populations of Allied nationality or situated in Allied countries or in countries occupied by Allied armies.

B. To consider what measures of relief will be required to deal with displaced persons during the eighteen months after the cessation of hostilities, in particular:-

- (1) The collection, identification and registration of displaced persons;
- (2) the organisation, including constructional work necessary, of temporary camps, rest centres and transit feeding centres;
- (3) the allocation of food, medical supplies, clothing and other immediate necessities to areas in which displaced persons are temporarily situated or in which they are expected;
- (4) medical control and care with a view to checking epidemics;
- (5) allocation of transport for the carriage of supplies and for the repatriation of displaced persons;
- (6) establishment of priority groups for repatriation in relation to national economy in the home country or the condition of the displaced persons;
- (7) rehabilitation of regions to which displaced persons are to be repatriated.

C. To consult with other technical advisory committees of the Inter-Allied Committee on subjects of mutual interest and to present periodical reports to the Inter-Allied Committee.

D. To collaborate with other authorities concerned with the question of displaced populations, in particular on the matter set out under B.

From these terms of reference the Committee has drawn the conclusion that the financial aspects of repatriation are beyond its competence.

\* Accepted October 14th, 1943.

P.W. 1006.

X-D 826  
A4 #67

sewerage, disinfecting & fumigating

The following copies of correspondence on this subject are circulated for information:-

A.C.Mason) Joint  
G.H.Clarke) Secretaries

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ref. R.469/12

Allied Post-war Requirements Bureau,  
1-11 Hay Hill,  
London, W.1.

10th March, 1943

Dear Mackenzie,

The Sub-Committee concerned with the estimation of the chemical requirements of the European Allied countries in the three post-war periods of six months has been considering the uses for which chemicals are likely to be most urgently required, and has recommended that chemicals required for treating water supplies and sewage disinfecting and fumigating should come within this category.

In this country I believe these matters come within the purview of the Ministry of Health, and in that case, the Allies' requirements should be considered by the Medical Committee. I imagine that it will, in any case, also be necessary to estimate requirements for these purposes for the emergency period which is prior to the first six months' period. Do you agree that the Medical Committee should take the responsibility for these requirements?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J.H. Gorvin.

Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie,  
Ministry of Health,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Ministry of Health,  
Whitehall,  
London, S.W.1.

13th March, 1943.

Dear Gorvin,

I referred to the Medical Advisory Committee your letter of March 10th, 1943, regarding chemicals required for treating water supplies and sewage disinfecting and fumigating. The Committee were in agreement with your suggestion that they should make recommendations regarding such products which fall within the category of medical requirements.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) Melville Mackenzie

J.H.Gorvin, Esq.,  
Allied Post-war Requirements Bureau,  
1-11 Hay Hill,  
Berkeley Square,  
London, W.1.

826

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#68

LONDON, January 12, 1943.

AIR MAIL.

No: 7122

Subject: Forwarding the Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on (Post-War Relief) Medical Supplies and Services held on December 23, 1942.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 6928 dated December 20, 1942, forwarding the Minutes of the third meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services established by the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Relief, I have the honor to transmit the Minutes of the fourth meeting held on December 23, 1942, received today by the Embassy from Dr. H.A. Smith, "observer" on the Committee in behalf of the United States, together with a summary of what occurred at this meeting prepared by Dr. Smith.

Respectfully yours,  
For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

H.J. Callman  
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

- 1) Summary of the discussion which took place and the points agreed upon at the meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services held on December 23, 1942.
- 2) Minutes of the Meeting mentioned in Enclosure No. 1. (AMB/4th. Meeting).

AMS:RHS

X-D 826

A4 #69

Group and Medicament	Pack	Number in unit.	Total quantity of drug in unit
<u>Absorbents.</u>			
Talcum B.P.	0.5 kg. pkt.	60 pkt.	30 kg.
Kaolin B.P.	0.25 kg. pkt.	84 pkt.	21 kg.
<u>Anaesthetics.</u>			
Chloroform B.P. (anaesthetic)	0.5 kg. bott.		
Ether B.P. (anaesthetic)	0.5 kg. bott.	24 bott.	12 kg.
Hexobarbitone Soluble B.P.	1 gm. amp. c. Aq. dest. steril. in box of 25.	200 bott.	100 kg.
	0.1 gm. tab. in tube of 25.	20 boxes	0.5 kg.
Procaine Hydrochloride B.P.	(Sod. Chlor. 0.0265 gm., Adrenalin 0.0001 gm.)	400 tubes	1 kg.
<u>Analgesics.</u>			
Acid Acetylsalicylic B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 1,000	180 bott.	54 kg.
Sodium Salicylate B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 500	48 bott.	7.2 kg.
Morphine Hydrochloride or Sulphate B.P.	(0.016 gm. amp. in box of 12 0.016 gm. tab. in tube of 25 0.06 gm. tab. Pulv. Opis in bott. of 100 0.5 litre Ext. Opii Liq.)	500 boxes 750 tubes 48 bott. 12 bott.	396 gm. 736 gm.
Opium B.P.			
<u>Anthelmintics.</u>			
Santonin B.P.	0.06 gm. tab. in bott. of 100	36 bott.	216 g.
Extract of Male Fern B.P.	2 c.c. capsule in bott. of 10	10 bott.	20 c.c.
Thymol B.P.	10 gm. vial	10 vials	100 gm.
<u>Anti-acids.</u>			
Dextrose (Glucose) B.P.	0.5 kg. pkt.	12 pkt.	6 kg.
Sodium Bicarbonate B.P.	3 kg. pkt.	70 pkt.	210 kg.
Sodium Citrate B.P.	(0.12 gm. tab. in bott. of 1000 0.5 kg. bott.)	16 bott. 16 bott.	10 kg.
<u>Antipyretics.</u>			
Phenacetin B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 500	30 bott.	4.5 kg.
<u>Antiseptics or Chemotherapeutics.</u>			
Chlorinated Lime B.P.	2 kg. pkt.	60 pkt.	120 kg.
Mild Silver			
Proteinase B.P.C.	30 gm. bott.	25 bott.	0.75 kg.
Neocarsphenamine B.P.	(0.15 gm. amp. c. Aq. dest. steril in box of 12 0.45 gm. amp. c. Aq. dest. steril in box of 12 15 gm. bott.)	90 boxes 45 boxes 12 bott.	405 gm. 180 gm.
Chromium Trioxide B.P.			
Yellow Oxide of Mercury			
Ointment B.P.C.			
Lysol B.P.	8 gm. tube. ½ litre bott.	1,440 tubes 100 bott.	230 gm. 50 litres

X-D 826

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# 70

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 1945 of March 11, 1945  
from the Embassy at London, England.

ARB/11/22  
ARB/11/12

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52 11th January, 1943.

Copy  
Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau  
Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services

Third Report of the Sub-Committee appointed on the 5th November, 1942,  
to recommend the basic quantities of essential drugs.

1. Following upon the first and second reports of the Sub-Committee setting out their recommendations with regard to the drugs that should be made available to the populations of liberated countries in the period immediately following liberation (ARB/11/14), the Sub-Committee now recommend that the medicaments set out in the attached Appendix should be supplied to meet the medical and surgical needs in the second period after liberation - see the Technical Advisory Committee's report ARB/11/16 dated 14th December, 1942. The Appendix also sets out the quantities required for a population of 100,000 for one month and the method in which those quantities should be packed.

2. In presenting this list the Sub-Committee wish to state:-

- (i) Insulin: the quantity recommended is based on the assumption that normal conditions obtain, but if conditions are such as is understood to be the case among the Polish population in Russia, viz., that there is an increase in the number of diabetics, the quantity should be increased.
- (ii) Ferrous Sulphate and Calcium Gluconate: the quantities proposed are based on normal conditions. The special needs resulting from war-time nutritional deficiencies should be considered by the Vitamins and Mineral Requirements Sub-Committee of the Nutritional Committee on which the Medical Advisory Committee is represented.

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#71



13th March, 1943.

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

PRIORITY & STANDARD DRUG UNIT

(i.e. Requirements for the period immediately following that of extreme emergency.)  
(For population of 100,000 for 1 month).

Note In general a given substance appears in one group or section only even though pharmacologically it might appear in several. There are, however, a few exceptions viz:- Chloral Hydrate (Hypnotics and M. & C.W.), Lysol (Antiseptics and M. & C.W.), Silver Nitrate Drops (M. & C.W. and Ophthalmology) and Sodium Bromide (Sedatives, M. & C.W. and Radiology). In these cases the total quantity of the substance required is arrived at by adding the various amounts.

I. General Medicine

Group and Medicament	Pack	Number in unit	Total quantity of drug in unit.
<u>Absorbents</u>			
Talcum B.P.	1 kg. pkt.	50 pkt.	50 kg.
Kaolin B.P.	0.25 kg. pkt.	84 pkt.	21 kg.
<u>Anaesthetics</u>			
Chloroform B.P. (anaesthetic)	0.5 kg. bott.	24 bott.	12 kg.
Ether B.P. (anaesthetic)	0.5 kg. bott.	200 bott.	100 kg.
Hexobarbitone Soluble B.P.	1 gm. amp. c. Aq. dest. steril. in box of 25.	20 boxes	0.5 kg.
Procaine Hydrochloride B.P.	(0.1 gm. tab. in tube of 25 (Sod. Chlor. 0.0265 gm., Adrenalin 0.0001 gm.)(1 tab. in 10 c.c. water gives a 1% Procaine solution in normal saline with Adrenalin) (1 c.c. amp. 20% sol. in box of 12 (for spinal anaesthesia)	400 tubes  10 boxes	1 kg.  120 amp.
<u>Analgesics</u>			
Acid Acetylsalicylic B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 1,000	180 bott.	54 kg.
Sodium Salicylate B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 500	48 bott.	7.2 kg.
Morphine Hydrochloride or Sulphate B.P.	(0.016 gm. amp. in box of 12 (0.016 gm. tab. in tube of 25	500 boxes 750 tubes	396 gm.
Opium B.P.	(0.08 gm. tab. Pulv. Opii in bott. of 100 (0.5 litre Ext. Opii Liq.	48 bott. 12 bott.	738 gm.
<u>Anthelmintics</u>			
Sanatoin B.P.	0.06 gm. tab. in bott. of 100	36 bott.	216 gm.
Extract of Male Fern B.P.	2 cc. capsule in bott. of 10	10 bott.	200 cc.

X-D 826

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#72

Enclosure No. 3 to despatch No. 7974 of 17/2/43

ARB/M/30  
ARB/M/25

from the Embassy at London, England.

20th February, 1943.

Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau  
Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services. 3  
General Medical Supplies Sub-Committee.

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- List of dressings required for a population of 100,000 for one month in  
(a) the first period of extreme urgency (Priority A) and  
(b) the period immediately following the first Period (Priority B).

Dressing	Size	Quantities in unit	
		Priority A	Priority B
Absorbent cotton lint	1 lb. roll	nil	112 rolls
Absorbent cotton wool	1 lb. roll	600 rolls	560 rolls
Absorbent gauze, white	1 yd. x 6 yd. pkt.	1,000 pkt.	1,000 pkt.
Adhesive plaster	3" x 10 yd. spool	100 spools	120 spools
Batiste	(1 yd. x 30 yd. roll 1 yd. x 6 yd. roll)	nil 50 rolls	10 rolls nil
Crepe bandage	3" x 2½ yd.	nil	96
Dressing Towel	1 yd. x 1 yd.	1,500	1,500
First Aid dressing	(large medium)	300 300	2 gross 2 gross
Flannelette bandage	39" x 20 yd. roll	nil	5 rolls
material	39" x 2 yd.	50 pieces	nil
Flannelette bandage	4" x 6 yd.	nil	100
Folded ribbon gauze	(1" x 12 yd. 2" x 12 yd.)	nil 250	1 gross 1 gross
(for packing only)	(3" x 4 yd.)	nil	2 gross
Plaster of Paris	6" x 4 yd.	400	6 gross
bandage	pkt. of 12	50 pkt.	30 pkt.
Triangular bandage	(1" x 4 yd.)	nil	4 gross
W.O.W. bandage	(2" x 4 yd.)	1,000	20 gross
	(3" x 4 yd.)	nil	16 gross
	(4" x 4 yd.)	3,000	2 gross
Cotton thread	500 yd. spool	nil	100 spools
Safety pins	(1" x 12 yd.)	2,500	2,500
	(2" x 12 yd.)	2,500	2,500
Sewing needles	pkt. various	nil	50 pkt.

24th March, 1943.

Dear Mr. Freeman Matthews,

I very much appreciated your letter of March 10th inviting me to visit Washington as Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Inter-Allied Committee in order to meet the Chairman and Members of the Advisory Committee on Health and Medical Care set up by Governor Lehman. I am sure that such a visit would provide an opportunity for an extremely valuable interchange of information and the establishment of personal contacts which would greatly promote the co-ordination of the work of Medical Relief.

I have discussed the question with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who whilst warmly welcoming the proposal, thinks that in view of the large amount of work at this end, I should only remain in the United States for a month.

There is one other question Sir Frederick suggested I should mention, namely, the approximate date upon which I could leave this country. As you will be aware, Dr. Turner, the American Member of the Committee, expects to be in Washington about the end of May and it would be extremely valuable if our visits could overlap. A second point is the fact that our various Sub-Committees are in process of preparing their reports on estimates, and the value of my visit would clearly be greatly increased if it were possible for these estimates to be largely completed before my departure so that I could discuss them with Governor Lehman's Advisory Committee. I think it will be possible to complete most of these estimates within a month to six weeks.

It is for the two reasons given above that I would suggest that my mission would be most fruitful if I left this country early in May. If you agree to this procedure, I would communicate with you in about a month's time suggesting a definite date.

I should like to add a personal note saying how much pleasure it will give me once more to visit the United States and again meet many of the close friends I have made in that country in connection with International Medical Work.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MELVILLE MACKENZIE

MR. H. Freeman Matthews  
Embassy of the United States of America,  
Grosvenor Square,  
London, W.1.

X-0 826

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#74

AIR MAIL

LONDON, March 26, 1943.

No: 8365

Subject: Forwarding Letter dated March 24, 1943, from Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie, Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee on (Post-War Relief) Medical Supplies and Services to Dr. Thomas Farran, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's telegram No. 1491, dated March 9th, and the Embassy's reply No. 2156, dated March 26 1943, relating to an invitation from Dr. Thomas Farran, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, to Dr. Melville D. Mackenzie, Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee on (Post-War Relief) Medical Supplies and Services, to visit Washington for conferences with the Advisory Committee on Health and Medical Care, created by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, I have the honor to transmit a letter from Dr. Mackenzie addressed to Dr. Farran, dated March 24th, giving his reply to that invitation.

Respectfully yours,  
For the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:

W.J. Gallman  
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

1. Letter addressed to Dr. Thomas Farran, dated March 24, 1943.
2. Copy of letter addressed to Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, dated March 24, 1943.

ANS:IW

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... of the ... in the ... of ...

The ... of the Committee's meeting on ...

(1) ... along railway lines ... It is ... along the main ... should be ...

(2) In the general ... that are expected after the ... cross frontiers elsewhere than ... It is ... to watch closely the whole of the ... in Eastern Europe, and the ... that the best way of overcoming this difficulty was to supply ... at certain points only, on the ... returning emigrants to pass through these points ...

(3) The Committee was ... that ... of the most important steps in typhus control ... distribution of food should take priority over any other ...

(4) It was strongly felt that ... ration should be sent with all ... into a typhus infested district.

(5) It was ... that the ideal method of dealing with typhus was through ... units ... with disinfecting apparatus. Units ... should ...

(6) Non-units would ... periodic domestic work, ... patients on their ...

(7) ... the ... units ... accepted ... that the Committee ... that the machinery ...

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Mr. ...  
Mr. ...

... - Secretary.  
... - Assistant Secretary.

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London, England



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ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.

Corrigenda to ARE/1/28

Please note the following corrections which should be made to the Revised Report on the Requirements for the various occupied countries in Europe for the period immediately following their liberation (ARE/1/28 - dated 17.2.43):-

page 1, paragraph 7, second line:  
for "a short list of 40 medicaments" read  
"a short list of some 70 medicaments".

page 2, paragraph 13, last line:  
for "forty million, i.e. four hundred units"  
read "twenty million, i.e. two hundred units".

G. Mason. } Joint Secretaries.  
G.H. Clark.

5.3.45. X-D 826

#78 .A4

Measure No 5 to despatch No 79.74 of Panel 3/43

ARB/M.Typ./13.  
ARB/M/32.

at London, England.

22nd February, 1943.

ALLIED POST WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU.

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services.

Sub-Committee on Typhus.

Recommendation on vaccines and syringes  
(as agreed at the second meeting of the Typhus Sub-Committee  
held on Friday, 29th January, 1943).

"It was recommended that 1 million doses should be provided for the inoculation of personnel and as a reserve for extensive inoculation in highly infected areas. It should also be made clear that these figures were regarded as a minimum, and it might be necessary to ask for additional supplies if further inoculation should prove to be necessary. A thousand 10 c.c. syringes should be provided with a reserve of 10 needles per syringe (i.e., 10,000 needles).

(33)

Measure No 6 to despatch No 79.74 of Panel 3/43

ARB/M.Typ./14.  
ARB/M/33.

from the Secretary at London, England.

22nd February, 1943.

ALLIED POST WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services.

Sub-Committee on Typhus.

Resolution on research into the resistance of lice  
to low temperatures (as agreed at the third meeting  
of the Sub-Committee held on Friday, 12th February, 1943).

"The Typhus Sub-Committee of the Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services of the Allied Post War Requirements Bureau desires to draw attention to the need for further research into the resistance of lice to low temperatures, with particular reference to the determination of the maximum low temperature, and the duration of the exposure to that, and to lower temperatures which is fatal to lice."

\* 79

X-D 826  
.A4

(33)



(i.e., Requirements for the period immediately following that of extreme emergency.)  
(For population of 100,000 for 1 month).

Group and Medicament	Pack	Number of Unit	Total quantity of drug in unit
<u>Absorbents.</u>			
Talcum B.P.	1 kg. pkt.	50 pkt.	50 kg.
Kaolin B.P.	0.25 kg. pkt.	84 pkt.	21 kg.
<u>Anaesthetics.</u>			
Chloroform B.P. (anaesthetic)	0.5 kg. bott.	24 bott.	12 kg.
Ether B.P. (anaesthetic)	0.5 kg. bott.	200 bott.	100 kg.
Hexobarbitone Soluble B.P.	1 gm. amp. c. Aq. dest. steril. in box of 25.	20 boxes	0.5 kg.
Procaine Hydrochloride B.P.	0.1 gm. tab. in tube of 25. (Sod. Chlor. 0.0265 gm., Adrenalin 0.0001 gm.)	400 boxes	1 kg.
<u>Analgesics.</u>			
Acid Acetylsalicylic B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 1,000	180 bott.	54 kg.
Sodium Salicylate B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 500	48 bott.	7.2 kg.
Morphine Hydrochloride or Sulphate B.P.	(0.016 gm. amp. in box of 12 0.016 gm. tab. in tube of 25	500 boxes 750 tubes	396 gm.)
Opium B.P.	(0.06 gm. tab. Pulv. Opis in bott. of 100 (0.5 litre Ext. Opii Liq.	48 bott. 12 bott.	738 gm.)
<u>Anthelmintics.</u>			
Santonin B.P.	0.06 gm. tab. in bott. of 100	36 bott.	216 gm.
Extract of Male Fern B.P.	2 c.c. capsule in bott of 10	10 bott.	200 c.c.
Thymol B.P.	10 gm. vial	10 vials	100 gm.
<u>Anti-acids.</u>			
Dextrose (Glucose) B.P.	0.5 kg. pkt.	12 pkt.	6 kg.
Sodium Bicarbonate B.P.	3 kg. pkt.	70 pkt.	210 kg.
Sodium Citrate B.P.	(0.12 gm. tab. in bott. of 1000 (0.5 kg. bott.	16 bott. 16 bott.	10 kg.)
<u>Antipyretics.</u>			
Phenacetin B.P.	0.3 gm. tab. in bott. of 500	30 bott.	4.5 kg.
<u>Antiseptics or Chemotherapeutics.</u>			
Chlorinated Lime B.P.	2 kg. pkt.	60 pkt.	120 kg.
Mild Silver Proteinate B.P.C.	30 gm. bott.	25 bott.	0.75 kg.

Committee on Medical Supplies and Services regarding the minimum requirements for:

- (a) Mothers and babies,
- (b) natives

during the emergency period immediately following liberation.

2. Further reports are being prepared to cover:

- (a) supplies for maternity cases needing hospital treatment.
- (b) the requirements of a small improvised maternity home.
- (c) the measures to be taken to meet special emergency problems.

3. The requirements specified in the present report include those for the first period of extreme stress and those for the immediately ensuing period. The details of the minimum requirements for both these periods are the same. The Technical Advisory Committee estimates that it will be necessary to provide the articles listed in the appendices to the report to meet the needs of 20 million people in the first period and of 30 million additional people in the second period of the emergency, i.e. 50 million people in all.

4. In preparing these estimates the Technical Advisory Committee have taken note of the probability that a considerable number of layettes will be provided by voluntary effort in the United States. No exact estimate of the quantities available from this source can be given at the present time.

5. I am instructed to ask that this report may be brought to the notice of the Inter Allied Committee at an early date.

Secretary of the Technical  
Advisory Committee on Medical  
Supplies and Services.

Mr. H. E. Caustin,  
Secretary of the Inter  
Allied Committee.

13th February, 1943

X-D 826

.A4 #81

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No 7974 of 24th 3/43 ARB/M/26.

from the Embassy at London, England.



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ARB/M. Typ/10.

26th January, 1943.

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ALLIED POST WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies and Services.

Note on the protection of relief personnel (as agreed at the  
second meeting of the Typhus Sub-Committee held on  
Friday, 29th January, 1943).

Personnel working among typhus cases are exposed to risk of contracting the disease - a risk which is particularly great with those who are in close contact with carriers of infected lice, e.g., those searching houses for cases of typhus, transporting cases, the staff of the admission block of a typhus hospital, and those "delousing" contacts of patients. The risk is, however, not limited to these classes, and is great among all working in a typhus area, whether engaged directly in combating the disease or in other activities. This great danger of infection must be recognised, and it is essential that adequate precautions should be taken against it. It is, therefore, recommended that the following principles should be adopted with regard to the recruitment and protection of personnel.

1. Recruitment generally.

As a general rule, an attack of typhus confers life-long immunity. Wherever possible, personnel should be recruited from doctors, nurses, and others suitable, coming from areas where typhus is endemic who have already had the disease.

2. Age of recruitment.

Mortality from typhus rises rapidly with age. Personnel should be as young as possible and in no case more than 30 years of age.

3. Immunisation.

No protective vaccine of absolute efficacy is known. While, however, it cannot be said that inoculation gives absolute protection, it does appear to lessen the severity of the disease. Personnel should, therefore, be inoculated, but it should be emphasised that there should not on this account be any relaxation of the ordinary precautions against infection.

4. Protective clothing.

It is essential that doctors, nurses and others coming into contact with typhus-infected lice should wear special protective clothing. The garment recommended should be made in one piece of dark blue or khaki strongly woven cotton fabric, the legs being continued into the feet as in fishing waders. A hood is attached with a tape running round the face

SUMMARY OF THE SIXTH MEETING (February 3rd, 1943) OF THE  
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

By Dr. Hugh H. Smith, Acting Representative  
of the United States of America

The interim report of the Sub-Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare was submitted and adopted and decisions were made regarding types of equipment. Replenishment of supplies of drugs and dressings will be obtained from the main stations set up by the Sub-Committee on General Medical Requirements, and after estimates are made for supplies needed for maternity cases these also will be dealt with by the General Requirements Committee.

The membership of the Sub-Committee on Malaria was approved, with Col. P. G. Stock as chairman.

The membership of the Sub-Committee on Diseases of the Enteric Group, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diphtheria was approved with Dr. Caspersen as Chairman. Terms of reference were adopted as follows:

"To consider in relation to the emergency period and to report to the committee on:

- (1) the administrative steps requisite for the control of diseases of the enteric group, dysentery, cholera, and diphtheria;
- (2) the requirements under (1) for laboratory and other equipment for the provision of vaccines and sera and for work in the field."

Smallpox is not to be included in the scope of this sub-committee as the problem is comparatively small. The Sub-Committee on General Medical Requirements will be asked to estimate and reserve a supply of vaccine on the basis of a population unit of 100,000.

The name of the "Sub-Committee on Quantities in the Minimum List" is to be changed to the "General Medical Requisites Sub-Committee," and it will be responsible for coordinating the quantitative estimates recommended by the other sub-committees. It was decided to include drugs required for dentistry on the main list of Priority A drugs already approved. The chairman of the Oils and Fats Comodity Group will be consulted on soap requirements.

A committee to consider problems of displaced civilians and prisoners of war has been set up by the Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau. Medical questions will be referred to the Committee on Medical Supplies and Services.

X-D 826

A4 # 33

(Signed) T.M. NELSON  
Joint Secretary

Parliamentary Chamber House,  
6th February, 1943.

ies

The transport equipment at our disposal will certainly be very far from being abundant and to make the best use of it it will be of utmost importance that Relief goods from overseas arrive not in waves, but in a steady flow. It would be interesting to know if the European Transport Organisation will have a say in this vital matter.

The numbering used in the following remarks refers to the various sections of the paper ARB/IT/16.

## 1. Ports

We know that the best planned "steady flow" is generally far from being really even. We should not reckon with more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the theoretical trans-shipment capacity of the ports being really utilized. In this connection it would be interesting to get information concerning the percentage of the unloading capacities of the ports in question which would be used for the import of Relief goods.

### (i) Unloading and landing facilities

Direct unloading into wagons and lorries seems likely at the beginning. Should quays be destroyed unloading into lighters would become most important.

The overwhelming majority of Relief goods is suitable for handling by ships-derricks. Small auxiliary derricks could be hoisted onto the decks of cargo steamers in ports with insufficient shore installations.

- (a) Mooring is rather difficult where floating cranes are operating between ship and shore.
- + (b) It seems easy to design travelling cranes with adjustable gauge.
- (c) Lighters employed on the ship's side opposite to the quay should speed up unloading.

It is suggested that an additional item

- (d) "Grain elevators" (fixed or floating) might be very important and should therefore be added.

### (ii) Storage

With a steady flow of arrivals warehousing would lose much of its importance. Lighters and damaged vessels could serve as emergency stores.

Note + These are being designed at present by the Ministry of Supply and information about specifications is being obtained.

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ARB/IT/21

ALLIED POST WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport

1. The volume of relief traffic is being estimated and will be submitted in a few days.

2. General Notes

One must reckon with the possibility that immediately after the war inland transport will be in a much worse state than sea transport and for the speedy provision of relief transport it will be necessary to make use of as many ports as possible. This is also important from the point of view of shortening land transport. In view of this, even those ports which afford good possibilities for transloading and storing, should not be considered to a great extent by the Committee if they are situated far from delivery points.

3. Ports of Entry, Section IV of ARB/IT/7

The specification of these ports should be radically changed. The ports in Section II and III for the above mentioned reasons will play a secondary part as far as Poland and partly Czechoslovakia are concerned. As to Hamburg, our standpoint is decidedly negative. Our reasons for this are due to the future policy of Central European communications, which were fully described in my report (ARB/IT/11) presented in connection with the planning of the Committee's work. This viewpoint was shared by the Czechoslovakian representatives at the last meeting of the Committee. It is for this reason that Hamburg lies outside the scope of the considerations for the supply of Section IV.

The specification of the principal ports should be completed by the addition of Krolawiec (Koenigsberg) which is the natural and nearest port for many vital centres of Central and Eastern Poland. The distance from Bialystok to Gdynia-Gdansk amounts to 560 terrif km., and from Krolawiec to Bialystok 286 km. The distances from Krolawiec to:-

Kowel .....536 km.

Wilno .....487 km.

Whereas from Gdynia-Gdansk there are as follows:-

Kowel .....716 km.

Wilno .....796 km.

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AIR MAIL

LONDON, January 7, 1943.

No: 7087

Subject: Forwarding Copies of a Memorandum Covering  
the Preparation of Inland Transport  
(Post-War) Requirements.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 6830, dated December 21, 1942, forwarding the Minutes of the second meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport held on December 9, 1942, I have the honor to transmit copies of a memorandum prepared for the use of the Allied representatives on the aforementioned Committee, which offers suggested points to be considered by the various Allied Delegations when preparing their respective lists of relief transport requirements.

The directives briefly cover considerations which should be borne in mind in connection with preparing estimates of needs for (1) ports, (2) railways, (3) road vehicles, (4) waterways, and (5) general problems relating to the acquisition of the necessary data.

Respectfully yours,  
For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

W.J. Gallman  
First Secretary of Embassy

X-D 826

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#76

Enclosures:

12 copies of a memorandum prepared by the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport, entitled "Suggested Points to be Considered in Drawing up the Lists of (Relief) Transport Equipment Requirements" (ARE/IT/16).

ANS:W



7087 Jan. 7. 1943

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ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport

We circulate herewith a memorandum by the Chairman suggesting certain points which should be taken into consideration in drawing up the lists of requirements for the re-establishment of Inland Transport.

(Signed) P.M. DYSON } Joint Secretaries.  
A.M. EVANS }

Berkeley Square House,  
2nd January, 1943.

X-D 826

44

#57

- (a) Floating cranes in ports where fixed and travelling cranes have been destroyed.
- (b) Travelling cranes There is no standard gauge for these quayside cranes. It is suggested that the breakdown cranes required for the railways (see below under Railways 11 (ii) f), be earmarked for unloading heavy equipment, such as locomotives.
- (c) Lighters For ports where relief vessels use anchorage or bouys.

(ii) Storage

This covers warehouses, quay space, tanks, cold storage.

Possible requirements are for:-

- (a) Huts (to serve as emergency warehouses)
- (b) Tarpaulins (for storage on quays)
- (c) Cold Storage Plants (Account will have to be taken of the time lapse required for erection)
- (d) Tanks (for liquid foodstuffs, oil, etc.)
- (e) Fencing, wire, barbed wire, posts, (for storage in the open.)

(iii) Dredging

In some of the smaller ports. not much used during the war



January 4, 1943.

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Enclosure No. 2,  
Letter to Mr. Herbert H. Lehman,  
Director, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations

TELEGRAPH WIRETELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH APPARATUS

Telegraph wire may be copper, bronze or coppered steel. Mechanical strength is the governing element. For single conductor either copper or steel No. 10 B and S (.102" diameter, area .00323 sq. inches) is used in urban areas and No. 12 (.081" diameter, area .00513 sq. inches) for spans up to 125 feet. For longer spans sizes are No. 9 (.114" diameter) and No. 8 (.126" diameter) for steel.

Steel telegraph and telephone wire is produced in three standard grades, all of which are galvanized. All three grades have the same spelter coating and are available in sizes from No. 4 to No. 14 B.W.G., inclusive.

Extra Best Best is highest in conductivity and therefore lowest in electrical resistance. This grade is used by the larger telegraph and railway systems.

Best Best is a stronger and tougher wire and consequently is higher in electrical resistance. Its use is confined largely to telephone service in the United States but is used extensively for telegraph lines in other countries.

Steel grade is a comparatively high strength wire with a high resistance and is generally considered suitable only for telephone service.

Paired conductors are smaller, using No. 14 (.064" diameter) for copper and No. 17 (.045" diameter) for bronze or coppered steel. No. 9 B and S is most commonly used for telegraph and telephone.

Telephone and telegraph equipment used by railroads is not special. Equipment is rented or purchased from the Western Electric Company, the Automatic Electric Company, Kellogg Switchboard Company or Stromberg-Carlson Company. Systems are continuations of apparatus adapted to train dispatching requirements, which usually are a master transmitting station at division terminals, a number of stations and a selective ringing device. An article on "Some Phases of Railroad Telegraph and Telephone Engineering" was published in the Transactions of the A.I.E.E. 1921, page 301. This and subsequent data are obtainable from the library of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London. The attached catalogues indicate the types of equipment ordinarily produced.

"Railway Train Dispatching  
Telephone Systems" and  
Instructions for Use.

X-D 826

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12484 27.11.43  
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 12484 27.11.43  
from the Embassy at London, England.

ARB/IT/46  
20.5.43

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport

By direction of the Chairman we circulate herewith for the convenience of members the paper

"Suggested Organisation of the European Inland Transport Section of the General Relief Executive" (ARB/IT/46)

in the form in which it had already appeared in Appendix III to the Report to Allied Governments, June, 1943.

(Sgd) J. Kahane ) Joint  
A. A. Evans ) Secretaries

1/11, Hay Hill, W.1.  
20th November, 1943.

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airport

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action and control along the whole line.

2. Distinct Problems

Two distinct but interdependent problems have to be dealt with. In the first place, the Committee, under its terms of reference, has to examine and advise on the measures required to restore inland transport and storage facilities in Europe after the War. Secondly, the Committee has also to plan the arrangements needed to control and co-ordinate the transport of relief supplies, in the widest sense of the term, including e.g. supplies for rehabilitation and restoration of economic life, so that the supplies may reach their destination as speedily as possible, and these plans must be linked with, and fitted into, the general framework of European transport after the war.

The present report is a preliminary outline of the organisation of a European Central Inland Transport Section whose function will be to settle both problems. It is based on the assumption that an international Relief Executive will be set up, but whether the European Inland Transport Section will be a section of the Relief Executive, or part of a general Transport Authority, will depend on the decision of the Allied Government.

3. Planning and Operation

The work of the Inland Transport Section will fall into two periods:-

- (a) The Planning.
- (b) The Operating.

These periods will overlap as planning must continue after operation has begun. Operation will commence on a reduced scale from the beginning of the emergency period (i.e. the transitional period between the completely military and the completely civilian control of relief measures) and will reach its full scope at the actual moment when the completely civilian relief period begins. In both periods a great deal of planning can be done on a regional basis, and provision must be made to deal with both the problems mentioned above, viz:

- (i) restoration of transport routes.
- (ii) control of traffic.

4. Restoration of Transport routes

The restoration of transport routes covers the rebuilding and re-equipment of the transport routes themselves.

Appendix 1 revised  
to ARE/IT/82, 19.11.43.

Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau

Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport

By direction of the Chairman, we circulate herewith  
a revised version of Appendix 1 to ARE/IT/82.

(Sgd.) J. Kahane ) Joint  
A.A. Evans ) Secretaries

1-11 Hay Hill, W.1.  
19.11.43.

P.W.1220.

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#90

used  
?

number  
of  
main  
sets

ii

		150,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	26	36	144	12
8	Poland - Norway	1,200	sea				96	6
9	Poland - Rumania	190,000	2	26	30	36	84	7
10	Poland - Yugoslavia	170,000	2	26	36	45	96	8
11	Germany - Baltic	80,000	1	26	-	45	96	4
12	Germany - Belgium Luxembourg	746,000	8	12	18	24	60	20
13	Germany - Bulgaria	20,000	-					
14	Germany - Czechoslovakia	831,000	8	10	10	10	24	8
15	Germany - Denmark	34,000	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	14	16	48	1
16	Germany - France	1,829,000	18	14	24	24	60	45
17	Germany - Greece	25,000	$\frac{1}{3}$	48	64	64	144	2
18	Germany - Hungary	27,000	$\frac{1}{3}$	16	21	21	48	1
19	Germany - Italy	214,500	2	30	48	54	120	10
20	Germany - Holland	529,500	5	12	13	15	48	10
21	Germany - Norway	3,000	sea					
22	Germany - Poland	2,450,000	24	18	24	30	72	72
23	Germany - Rumania	14,000	-					
24	Germany - Russian frontier	800,000	8	30	40	44	96	32
25	Germany - Spain	8,500	-					
26	Germany - Yugoslavia	419,200	4	26	34	40	96	16
28	France - Belgium Luxembourg	28,300	return(6)					
29	France - Czechoslovakia	25,000	" "					
30	France - Germany	500,000	" "					
31	France - Italy	90,000	1	18	27	30	72	3
32	France - Holland	53,000	return(16)					
33	France - Poland	16,500	" (4)					
34	Greece - Czechoslovakia	30,000	" (17)					
35	Greece - Bulgaria	120,000	walk end narrow gauge railway					
36	Greece - Hungary	17,000	return(34)					
37	Italy - Yugoslavia	110,000	1	25	40	44	96	4
38	Rumania - Czechoslovakia	109,000	1	30	36	40	96	4
39	Bulgaria - Greece	40,000	$\frac{1}{2}$					

Stand-by repairs

Total sets required  
of which Italian,

203

37

320

2 12751 14.12.43  
Enclosure No. .... to despatch No. .... of .....  
from the Embassy at London, England.

ARB/IT/90

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INLAND TRANSPORT



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By direction of the Chairman we circulate herewith the paper on

"The Linking-up of the Shipping and Inland Transport Authorities" (originally ARB/IT/60), incorporating the changes suggested in the paper ARB/IT/85 and revised in accordance with the Minutes of the 18th and 23rd Meetings of the Inland Transport Committee.

(Sgd.) J. KAHANE } Joint  
A. A. EVANS } Secretaries.

1/11, Hay Hill,  
Berkeley Square, W.1.

23rd November, 1943.

P.W.1251.

x-D 826

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#91

vessels allocated for a domestic coasting trade or required to engage in traffic between one country and another, the appropriate arrangements should be made between the Short Sea Organisation and the Government of the country concerned.

4. Inland Transport Priorities

In ensuring inland transport priorities, the European Central Inland Transport Office will retain the necessary contacts with the Central Shipping Authority and the Short Sea Organisation in the case of ships allocated for inter-Continental trade, and with the Government of the country concerned in the case

ARE/IT/96

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU  
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INLAND TRANSPORT

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By direction of the Chairman we circulate herewith a paper  
by the Greek Delegation: "Report on Inland Transport in Greece".

re-war  
nsport,

(Sgd.) J. Kahane ) Joint  
A. A. Evans ) Secretaries.

ost-war  
transport,

1/11, Hay Hill, W.1.  
17th November, 1943.

P.W.1205.

X-D 826

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# 92

Transport in Greece is affected in many ways, firstly, secondly by her climate, thirdly by the varying density of her population and fourthly by her system of production.

The nature of the country has made sea transport one of the most important means of communication between the various localities, while it prevents any large scale expansion of the railway system. There are however great opportunities for the expansion of road transport in the environs of many localities and also in linking them one with the other.

RELIEF

Four fifths of Greece is mountainous, the chains, as the result of complicated folding, forming an extraordinarily intricate pattern. The remaining one-fifth, consists of small plains, steep-sided river valleys and plateaux, separated from each other by mountain folds. In some parts the mountains fall abruptly to the sea cutting off the coastal plains from each other and making communication by sea between them more simple than by land.

Not only is the country mountainous but in many parts the mountain chains and river valleys run in directions that still further hinder communication. In Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, however, the land communications are facilitated not only by the lowland plains but by the North-South direction of the river valleys which make penetration into the interior easier. In Central Greece the main North to South road and rail arteries run nearer the East coast where the mountain chains are lower. Even here the Pindus throws its long spurs through which the few rivers flowing North cut deep gorges. The main roads are thus forced to wind their way up the mountains and pass over the saddles rather than along the valleys. Western Greece lies West of the main Pindus range and has always been the most inaccessible part of the country. The whole region consists of a series of imposing mountain chains. The main Pindus range can be crossed from the eastern side by passable roads at no more than one or two points. The direction of the mountain chains from North to South along the West coast of Epirus and roughly East to West in Central Greece along the Korynthian gulf makes inland penetration from the sea difficult. The coastal ranges are broken at only a few points - e.g. by the Ambracian gulf and, in the South, near Missolonghi. In both places the small plains carry a few short roads inland. Here again the rivers are more of a hindrance than a help for they often cut their way through

(Sgd.) J. KHAMJE } Joint  
A. A. EVANS } Secretaries.

1-11, Hay Hill, W.I.  
27th November, 1943.

ARB/IT/101  
27.11.43

NOTE BY THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ON REQUIREMENTS OF COASTAL VESSELS

58, Kingston House,  
Princes Gate,  
London, S.W.7.

22nd November, 1943.

Reference: Minutes of the 22nd Meeting, (2nd day), Sections 36 and 37;  
Minutes of the 23rd Meeting, (1st day), Section 2.

Dear Professor Hondelink,

With reference to the last meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport and to our needs for Coastal Vessels, we beg to send you the exact lists of our pre-war coastal shipping. (In the original these lists were enclosed). As it is evident from these lists the total tonnage was 38,445 G.R.T.

Some of the coastal vessels have been sunk during war operations and some of them will probably be sunk and destroyed during further guerilla and future allied operations in the Adriatic. We assume that 50% of the pre-war capacity, i.e. about 20,000 G.R.T. of Coastal Vessels will be our requirements for the rehabilitation of our coastal shipping.

Besides we shall need about 20 motor boats with 30 tons dead weight each, equipped with refrigerating installation for fish transport and tunney fishery. This item is a new one and not included in the lists of requirements, but very important for Yugoslavia.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Y. NECHOVITCH  
B. S. MILETITCH.

P.W.1268.

X-D 826

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#93

By direction of the Chairman we circulate herewith "Notes by the French, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Greek Delegations on the paper "Requirements of Motor Spirit for Road Vehicles during First Six Months after Liberation" (ARB/IT/74 and (ARB/C/F/34)".

8  
/34"

(Signed) J. Kahane ) Joint  
A.A.Evans ) Secretaries.

1-11, Hay Hill,  
W.I.

25th November, 1943.

P.W.1253

Following are my observations on the paper ARB/IT/74.

During the first "Civilian Period" of 6 months relief, a number of gas producing apparatus will be either worn out, or out of action; a lot of unknown immobilised vehicles will jump into life more quickly than one can expect and this "resurrected" material will help the Relief action to a great extent if they can be provided with necessary running necessities.

I am therefore of the opinion that the "Additional Vehicle Plus" should be calculated on a bigger scale.

As far as France is concerned, I believe it would be safer to reduce the amount of spirit saved by use of substitute fuels, by 1/3; the amount saved would be 150,000 Tons instead of 224,800.

The "Additional Plus" allocated to France would therefore be 155,742 Tons instead of 31,000 Tons.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H.M.E.Mathe

Czechoslovak Ministry  
of  
Industry and Commerce.

35, Fursecroft,  
George Street, Brown Street,  
London W.I.

X-D 826

19th November, 1943

Dear Professor Mandelink,

A4 #94

According to the comments raised by the French delegate, Commandant H.M.E.Mathe, at yesterday's meeting of the Inland Transport Committee, I should like to inform you that we share his doubt that the vehicle gas producers will all be in good working condition after the war, and we therefore join the French delegate's suggestion that the "additional vehicle plus" in column 5 of the table in paper ARB/IT/74 should be increased because the quantity of motor spirit saved by use of substitute fuels, in column 2 of the same table, will apparently be lower.

We suggest that a formula embodying this phenomenon should be worked out and applied to all countries concerned.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ( F. Sevcik )

P.W.1253



Minutes of the twenty-third Meeting held at 1-11, Hay Hill,  
1st day - 17th November, 1943.

PRESENT:-

Professor Hondelink. (Chairman)

Belgium & Luxembourg  
Monsieur J. Dubus  
Monsieur J. Coppens

Czechoslovakia  
Mr. F. Sevcik

French National Committee  
Commandant H.M.E. Mathe  
Colonel P.H. Pierrene.  
Captain P. Ruais

Greece  
Mr. A. Adossides

Netherlands  
Mr. S. Hammerstein  
Captain D.B. Mans  
Mr. J. Volmuller

Norway  
Mr. K. Waarum.

Poland  
Mr. K. Tyszka  
Mr. A. Karlsbad  
Mr. J. Krajewski  
Mr. A. Rudzki

United Kingdom  
Sir Osborne Mance  
Brigadier J.P.S. Greig  
Lieut. Colonel R. Horsfield  
Mr. C.E.R. Sherrington

U.S.A.  
Miss Helen Moats

Yugoslavia  
Mr. B.S. Miletitch  
Mr. Y. Nechovitch

Ministry of Economic Warfare  
Miss Kay M. Elliott

Joint Secretaries J. Kahane  
A.A. Evans

Meetings Secretary D. Black.

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A7

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ALSO PRESENT:  
Mr. O. Popper  
Mr. A. Sapsford  
Miss Joan Grant.

1. Minutes of the twenty-second Meeting, first day

Section 32 Mr. Adossides mentioned that the Greek requirements of 500 motor cycles had not been taken into account by the Technical Sub-Committee on Coal, Petroleum and their Products in calculating requirements of Motor Spirit.

The Minutes of the first day's Meeting were then adopted.

2. Minutes of the Twenty-second Meeting, second day.

Section 37 At the suggestion of Sir Osborne Mance it was agreed to add after the words "contingency reserve" at the end of the first sub-section, the words "of the Shipping Authority".

Monsieur Dubus reminded the Committee that a meeting of delegates was to be held (Minutes, Section 37) at which requirements of each country for barges, passenger and special craft and coastal vessels would be considered.

The Minutes of the second day's meeting were then adopted.

P.W.1245

/3.Consideration



Enclosure No. 14 to despatch No. 12751 of 14.12.43  
from the Embassy at London, England.



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ARB/IT/23rd. Meeting

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INLAND TRANSPORT

AGENDA for the 23rd Meeting to be held at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 17th November at 1-11, Hay Hill, London, W. 1. in the large conference room (10L).

If necessary, it is proposed to continue the meeting of the Committee on Thursday, 18th November at 10.30 a.m.

1. Minutes of the 22nd Meeting - first day.
2. " " " " " - second day.
3. Consideration of the suggested amendments and amplifications to ARB/IT/60 (ARB/IT/83)
4. Consideration of the note on sack requirements (ARB/IT/84)
5. Further consideration of the paper on the "Inland Transport Imports Requirements Programme" (ARB/IT/81)
6. Consideration of the "Draft Report on First Year's Work" (ARB/IT/91)
7. Consideration of the paper on "Railway Passenger Rolling Stock" operations during the Relief Period (ARB/IT/82)
8. Any other business.

J. Kehano )	Joint
L.A. Evans )	Secretaries.

1-11, Hay Hill,  
London, W.1.  
9th November, 1943

F.W.1167

X-D 826

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#96

Professor Hondelink (Chairman)

Belgium & Luxembourg  
Monsieur J. DabusCzechoslovakia  
Mr. F. SovcikFrench Committee of National Liberation  
Commandant H.M.E. Mathe  
Lieut. Col. P. PierreneGreece  
Mr. A. IdossidesNetherlands  
Mr. HamnersteinAllied Post-War Requirements Bureau  
Mr. D. BlackNorway  
Mr. K. WaarumPoland  
Mr. K. Tyszka  
Mr. A. Karlsbad  
Mr. A. RudskiUnited Kingdom  
Sir Osborne Mance  
Brigadier J.P.S. Greig  
Lieut. Col. R. HorsfieldYugoslavia  
Mr. B.S. MiletitchMinistry of Economic Warfare  
Mr. W. RitchieJoint Secretaries: J. Kahane  
A.A. Evans

36. Further Consideration of the paper "Inland Transport: Imports Requirements Programme" (AMB/IT/81)

Sheet 7.

Item 11. (Coastal vessels). The Chairman pointed out that the requirements for coastal shipping would have to be considered jointly at meetings between representatives of the Shipping Authorities and of the Inland Transport Committee. He therefore suggested that the requirements shown for France should be considered as being provided out of the common user contingency reserve.

Commandant Mathe said that France would need the 72,000 tons of coastal shipping mentioned for this item, but that the requirement could be marked "P".

37. Items 12, 13 (Barges, Passenger and Special Craft). Figures for these items, the Chairman said, could be arrived at by the Inland Transport Committee itself. He had asked the delegations to send in a note of their requirements but so far the only replies received had been from Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Tyszka said that the figures shown for Poland were the requirements for 18 months and he would advise what reduction could be made in the figure for the first 6 months. The volume of German transport by water in Poland at the present time was much higher than it had been before the war and the percentage of the total German craft which it was proposed should be requisitioned by Poland was small.

The Chairman said that the common contingency reserve allowance would be provided for the two items 12 and 13.

It was agreed that Mr. Hamnerstein should prepare a memorandum on the number of barges available at the present time in Holland and Germany.

P.W. 1172.

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#97

PROBLEM OF DISPLACED PERSONS

- A. Estimated numbers of displaced persons classified according to status (see attached suggested classification) and sex.
- B. Classification by age groups where information available.
- C. Classification by trade or occupation where available.
- D. Present location.
- E. Present living conditions:
  1. Social (Whether in family groups or singly, whether in camps or scattered among general population)
  2. Physical (whether under-nourished or starving)
  3. Medical (whether liable to be suffering from or carriers of disease)
  4. Economic (whether dependent on
    - a) own earnings
    - b) private or organised charity
    - c) provision made by Government of receiving country.)

SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

<u>Short Description</u>	<u>Terms Suggested</u>
A. All persons and all classes or groups of persons separated from their homes and consequently in need of help	Displaced persons (or groups)
B. Persons or groups who were abroad at the outbreak of war but who still enjoy in fact or in law the protection of their own governments	Expatriates
C. Persons who for political reasons have become expatriated, unsettled and have no claim to the legal protection of their own or any other country	Refugees
D. Persons who have fled from areas in which fighting has taken place	War Fugitives
E. Persons who have been removed from their own districts or countries on a deportation order.	Deportees

F. Persons

F. P O L A N D.

BASIC SCALE OF MEDICINES REQUIRED FOR THE PERIOD OF 18 MONTHS

AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

/ in kilograms /

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SPECIFICATION.	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS.				TOTAL.
	First two months /Emergency/	First /incl. emergency/	Second.	Third.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Acidum Aceticum Commerciale	-	1,250	750	-	2,000
" Acetylo-Salicyl.	5,000	15,000	28,000	6,000	50,000
" Ascorbicum	2,000	4,000	2,000	-	6,000
" Arsenicosum	10	30	20	-	50
" Benzoicum	-	250	250	-	500
" Boricum	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
" Carbolium Crudum	10,000	15,000	-	-	15,000
" " purum crist.	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000
" Chromicum	-	25	25	-	50
" Citricum	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
" Diacthylbarbitur.	-	350	550	100	1,000
" Formicum	-	200	-	-	200
" Hydrochloricum	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
" Lacticum	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
" Nicotinicum	-	3	3	3	9
" Nitricum purum concentr.	-	200	-	-	200
" Phenyl-Barbituricum	-	150	250	-	400
" Phosphoricum	-	25	25	-	50
" Phenyl-Cinchonicum	-	300	600	100	1,000
" Pyrogallicum	-	10	10	-	20
" Salicylicum	-	6,000	-	-	6,000
" Sulphuricum purum	-	500	-	-	500
" Tannicum	-	500	2,000	500	3,000

Apocynin	50 kg.
Dionine	1 kg.
Oleum ricini	10,000 kg.
Novocaine	100 kg.
Scopolamine	50 grammes.
Pilocarpino	500 "
Eserino	500 "
Ephedrine	3 kg.
Coremine	100 kg.
Aspirin	2,000 kg.
Phenacetin	500 kg.
Pyrimidon	1,000 kg.
Antipyrin	100 kg.
Hexamethylen tetramin	200 kg.
Salol	100 kg.
Veronal	100 kg.
Luminal	200 kg.

GROUP C.

Lanoline	10,000 kg.
Vaseline	50,000 kg.
Resorein	100 kg.
Ichthamol	1,000 kg.
Salvarsan	100 kg.
Cortine	- 20 grammes.
Acidum arsenicosum	2 kg.
Flavin	50 kg.
Menthol	50 kg.
Sodium bromatum	1,000 kg.
Benzylbenzoate	5,000 kg.
Tannin	1,000 kg.
Argentum nitricum	200 kg.
Vegemusin	5,000 kg.
Natricum bicarbon	5,000 kg.
Sodium citricum	1,000 kg.
Glycerine	5,000 kg.
Perhydrol	5,000 kg.
Olive Oil	5,000 kg.
Ferrum sulphuricum	150 kg.
Acidum boricum	1,000 kg.
Zincum oxydatum	1,000 kg.
Acidum salicylicum	500 kg.
Extractum filicis	
maris.....	10 kg.
Santonin	5 kg.
Ergotamin	100 grammes.
Extractum socalis	
cornuti.....	50 kg.
Pituitrin	50,000 amp. equivalent in powder form.
Glucose	10,000 kg.
Natrium nitrosum	100 grammes.
Potassium permangan	50 kg.
Carbo animalis	500 kg.

K-D 826

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# 100

ARB/M/23  
ARB/M. Mal/1

ALLIED POST WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU.

Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies  
and Services.

Sub-Committee on Malaria

TERMS OF REFERENCE

To consider and report to the Committee upon the problems that may arise in Europe in connection with Malaria, and to make recommendations regarding the control of this disease under the varying conditions that may be expected to arise.

X-D 826

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#101

ARB/11/18  
ARB/M. Typ/1

ALLIED POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS BUREAU  
Technical Advisory Committee on Medical Supplies  
and Services

Sub-Committee on Typhus

TERMS OF REFERENCE

To consider and report to the Committee upon the problems that may arise in Europe in connection with typhus fever, and to make recommendations regarding the control of this disease under the varying conditions that may be expected to arise.

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Atropin	10 Kg.
quinine	300 Kg.
Arenalin	3 Kg.
Strophanthin	- 50,000 tablets or amp., or, alternatively,
Scarch strophanthi	10 Kg.
Caffeine	300 Kg.
Caffeine salicylicum)	
or benzoicum	10 Kg.
Salyrgan (Koralyal)	100 Kg. or 50,000 amp.
Hydrargyrum bichlor.	200 Kg.
Chloroxylenol	1000 Kg.
Chloramin	1000 Kg.
Lysol	500 Kg.
Hydrargyrum metall	1000 lg.
" praec. album	100 Kg.
Bismutum metallicum	300 Kg.
Bismuth Salts	
(Bismogenol, Bismostop)	- 150 litres injection material
Cocaine	5 Kg.
Lobelin	500 grammes
Graphors	500 Kg.
Eustine	1 Kg.
Strychnine	3 Kg.
Chrysarobine	200 Kg.
Insulin cryst.	1 Kg.
" protea. zinc.	1 Kg.
Liver preparations	- 200,000 amp. Lederle
Sulphonamides	2000 Kg.
Sulphothiazol	4000 Kg.
Sulphopyridine	4000 Kg.
Carbolic soap)	
for medicinal)	
purposes	50 metric tons.
Author Sulph.	20 " "
Chloroform	3 " "
Alcohol	20 " "
Pulvis digitalis	150 Kg.
Morphine	50 Kg.
Cocain	50 Kg.

#### S E R A

Tetanus prophyl	6 mill. units in powder form.
Tetanus therapeutical	10 mill. units
Diphtheria	
Antitoxine	4 mill. cm <sup>3</sup> - 4,000 l
Serum	10 mill. units
Antiangrenosol serum	20,000 doses @ 5,000 units - 100 l
Typhus, paratyphus A & B	100,000 injections - 100 l
Antidysentary Serum	
polyvalent	50 litres equivalent in dry, frozen state.
Antidysentary Serum Shiga	50 " " " " "
Serum for determination of	
blood sections (Sections	
O.A.P.)	
A g e r	100 tubes
	300 Kg.

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